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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1912. SEVENTY-SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 26

SECRETARY of FRIVOLOUS AFFAIRS

BY MAY FUTRELLE

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CHAPTER VII.

A Conference of the Powers.

I slept. But at 8 o'clock my eyes popped open and refused to stay shut again. I wondered if Jo had had breakfast. I jumped out of bed to call her up. I got her just as she was sitting down to the table, but she promised to wait for me, and I hustled into my clothes. I wanted to talk to her about the duke and that lost bracelet.

But I wasn't prepared for the happenings on the marble steps at the front door as I emerged. A young man—a red-headed young man—who was evidently camped there, much to the detriment of his health—for those steps were cold and the weather still uncertain—jumped up as I came out, and from his clean-cut appearance and the bright smiles with which he favored me I was sure he was going to tell me something. I was fairly startled at what he said.

"Can you tell me, please, if the bracelet Miss Agazziz is said to have lost last night was really lost or stolen?"

I stared at him. I felt as if I had walked under a cold shower and couldn't get my breath. A reporter; a real live reporter!

"Can you tell me if the bracelet has been found?" he questioned, seeing that I was so astounded I couldn't speak.

I was scared blue. I never had had any actual experience with a peporter, but I had enough presence of mind to realise that I ought not to give any information about something distinctly Mrs. Hazard's business or Natalie's The only way I could do the right thing was by keeping my mouth shut. So I just smiled pleasantly and started down the steps—a man can't keep on talking to a dumb woman. Then, instead of one, I was face to face with a crowd of newspaper men. They popped up like corn over a hot fire.

"Can you tell us if the stolen bracelet was worth fifty thousand dollars?" came at me from one of the crowd.

I caught the trick in the speech and glared. It wasn't any of their business. They were crowding me uncomfortably against the railing, and I began to get mad. I wondered at myself at being able to keep my temper so long, but I was holding my tongue between my teeth to bite off any words that tried to get out. Suddenly a thought struck me. Mrs. Hazard would get up in the middle of the night to see a reporter. I pointed to the front door, hoping somebody would catch my meaning.

"Oh, Mrs. Hazard would see us if we could get to her," one of the crowd told me. "Would you be so kind as to tell her that time flies and the afternoon papers won't wait?"

I merely tried to push my way down the steps, for Jo was holding breakfast.

"Oh, I say, Miss Codman!"

Someone actually knew my name. I almost took the end of my tongue off to keep from answering; it's so natural to answer to one's name. Then I saw the purpose of it. I was looking straight into a camera.

"Oh, please don't!" I shrieked, and I ducked my head just as the clock sounded.

I was choking with wrath—wrath is the proper word—and I had spoken. And in the name of sense what did they want with a snap-shot of me? But the coast was clear. Everybody was looking at the camera man, so I grabbed my hat to keep it from flopping and made a dash for liberty, running just as fast as my tennis wind would let me, with a string of reporters suddenly coming to their senses and running after me. It must have looked funny, especially when at the corner half of them realized that they had left the house unguarded, except for a camera man, who was hampered with his paraphernalia, and scurried back like so many jack rabbits. It was a race between the rest of us to the little apartment where Jo was waiting breakfast for me.

I was out of breath when I rushed in and closed the door, leaving the reporter on the sidewalk outside. And of course I began at the wrong end, and told Jo the reporters were there and showed them to her before I told her why; then I had her scared to death between an idea that something had come out of the mine and that I had killed somebody before I could get to what it was all about.

"I hope they don't think you took that bracelet, Loulie," she said, pausing with my breakfast in the air. I was awfully hungry, too, after my run.

"Of course they don't." I replied hurriedly, grabbing the plate before she could take it back. "That is, the Hazards don't."

"I won't have you stay where you are going to be worried by any such foolishness," she declared, pushing back her own breakfast. "It's quite a dreadful thing you're telling me."

I don't think anybody in the family is going to let me be worried, and I haven't been accused of anything," I told her, "so eat your breakfast and don't worry. They have been awfully decent to me. They don't like Natalie."

"But the son is engaged to her," Jo reminded me.

"I'm not so sure," I answered. "I've never noticed that he gets highly excited over her. In fact, Jo, if I were a little conceited I'd tell you I think he is already beginning to turn around and look."

"At you, of course," Jo said, with that unerring penetration that would have made her a great lawyer. "I hope, dear, you won't make the mistake of falling in love with him."

"Well, I can't say," I laughed. "It's just as likely to be John Crowninshield. He's a dear, and I'm crazy over that gray at his temples; or Mr. Abbott, if Laura doesn't want him—he's so real. Then there are a lot of 'em, all dandy dancers and all right in a ballroom, but I'll have to wait and see how they'd qualify as the other half of a romance."

Jo laughed and leaning over patted my hand.

"Loulie, you're quite impossible, and quite capable of taking care of yourself," she said; and she pulled her plate forward and began to eat.

"Well, now, I'll tell you about His Grace," I condescended. "Jo, did we ever meet a duke?"

"We never did," she replied. She gave me a tolerant look as if she thought I needed humoring. "The best we ever did was a German count. We've only been connected with high society during the past week."

"But we saw any number of dukes and things at the President's salon in France. Phil Dempsey pointed them out. I remember he said they were so thick there you couldn't stir them. I believe he had to list them for the Herald, or something of that sort. Now think hard. Do you remember the Duc de Trouville?"

Jo's eyelashes swept her cheeks.

"I don't," she replied. "I don't remember any of them. Why?"

"Oh, nothing particularly," I had to admit, "but last night—well, I got the notion that I'd at least seen him somewhere, although he is so important, and I don't know where I could have seen him. And another notion, that I connected him with something as a reason for remembering him."

"You're rather vague," she laughed.

"Did you ever come across a bogus duke?" I asked.

"No, dear, we never did, and be assured that the Hazards would never make such a mistake. And the newspapers wouldn't. He's genuine. Did you see the morning papers?"

She got them for me, but the mere glitter of the affair did not interest me now, or the columns about His Grace and his long line of brilliant ancestors who went back to the eleventh century. Natalie's bracelet was under another head and only referred to as being lost. I sighed. I really had expected something from Jo about His Grace; I didn't quite know what.

"Just what, particularly, have you in mind." Jo asked, looking at me steadily as she always does when I begin to fish or beat about the bush.

"Well, His Grace was on the balcony with Miss Agazziz," I confessed.

"So were you and your Mr. Abbott."

"Mr. Abbott went for a glass of water," I reminded her.

"Oh, I see," she mused. "Loulie, you'd stand a poor chance against a real duke if that bracelet has been stolen."

"I suppose I'm crazy for thinking anything, Jo, or allowing myself to remember what Laura said about being suspicious of the duke's politeness, because she was only joking. But Miss Agazziz is so sure she didn't lose her bracelet, and I'm just as sure I didn't take it. It's insured, and you know the insurance company is going to do some investigating before they pay for it."

oJ frowned, then her brow cleared and she smiled at me.

"I've never believed much in people getting punished for things they didn't do, but if anything uncomfortable does come out of it, dear, be sure to tell the truth and stick to it. Mr. Parridge says it's the only way to keep from getting mixed up, and that a straigh sory is a pretty good proof of innocence."

I felt ver ymuch better after my talk with Jo, although we didn't get anywhere or solve either of the vexing questions. She had to go to her botany, so I went back to the Hazards' fearfully, dreading that awful camera man at every step, and the cluster of reporters at the front door. But they had disappeared; I gained my room in safety.

Laura knocked on my door when she heard me come in.

"Are you up?" she called.

I opened the door before I removed my hat.

"Good gracious!" she exclaimed. "You don't mean to tell me you've been out? I was going to ask you to have breakfast with me. We are a bit demoralized this morning; in fact we have been ever since we moved to the hotel, but we'll settle down tomorrow; then a breakfast gong at eight, and mother at the head of thet able pouring coffee. I's her hobby. Have you had your breakfast?"

"Yes, with my sister," I answered. "I wanted to have a talk with her about—well, about that lost bracelet. Do you know I was set upon by reporters as I went out this morning, and a man snapped me?"

"Loulie! Wasn't that awful? Well, somebody has to go through that every time Natalie loses something. It was the Abercrombles last time. Mother had a trying quart d'heure with the newspaper men."

"Has she really lost things before?"

I asked eagerly, "and is that why you're so sure about me?"

"Yes," Laura answered, "but I'd be sure about you anyhow." She sat with her hands clasped about her knees for a time, her breakfast growing cold. "I am going to trust you with something," she said finally. "It is a strange thing that each time Natalie has lost one of her foolish bracelets, Winthrop has been near her."

"Mr. Abbott!" I exclaimed. "Surely he didn't—"

"Of course not," she put in, as I paused. "If I thought anybody entertained an idea he did, that is anybody but Natalie, I'd marry him tomorrow to prove what I thought about it."

"Notwithstanding His Grace and a title?" I asked.

"Notwithstanding everything, except that he hasn't asked me," she laughed. "Each time the horrid thing has happened when I had fairly dragged him here. Doesn't it sound foolish?"

I nodded my head, amazed at this new turn of affairs.

"He went for a glass of water anyhow," I told her. "If Miss Agazziz thinks her bracelet was stolen while she was on the balcony, why—?"

"Oh, a clever lawyer could twist you all up on that, dear, if it's a point to prove he didn't take the bracelet. Thieves are usually prestidigitators, anyhow."

"What does your mother thing of it?" I asked.

"She thinks it's all absurd, and that Natalie is just careless. Things do get lost sometimes. Natalie has so many bracelets on that arm she doesn't know when she loses one until she gets home and counts them. You know my mother isn't anxious to see me marry Winthrop; she doesn't think we'd gee one bit, on account of his always wanting to mope in a garden while I always want to flutter about at teas and things; but she doesn't believe he's a thief."

"It's quite ridiculous," I agreed.

A little silence fell between us while Laura aimlessly stirred her chocolate and I took off my hat, sticking the pins back and forth into it, and that isn't conducive to the general health of spring headgear. I was thinking of that simple life Jo and I had been leading with no jewels to bother about; where the days were full to the brim of things to work out, and learn, and do. What a tidy little life it was, to be sure; tidy and comfortable and dear.

"But I wish I knew," I said at last, "whether Miss Agazziz really lost her bracelet or not."

"Oh, I know she did," Laura assured me. "Don't you worry; nothing ever came of those other lost bracelets, except bother with newspaper men and raising a still unanswered question with the insurance company. But if anybody makes it uncomfortable for Winthrop, I'll marry him whether he asks me or not. Then John will have to fight for me; and I'm sorry for any one else suspected if John takes it up."

"Meaning me?" I smiled.

"Goodness, no! She lost those other bracelets before you appeared on the scene."

"Then His Grace—?" My heart began to thump as I put the question.

"No, he wasn't there either. Our evidence, dear, if we admit the bracelet was stolen, is all against Winthrop. Foolish, isn't it?"

CHAPTER VIII.

A Question Concerning His Grace.

We had closed the subject and disposed of it when a servant brought me a note. The handwriting was not familiar to me and I began to cogitate about it with no Jo to hustle me. I even held it out before Laura in my efforts to guess.

"Why, it's from Hap!" she exclaimed, seeing; she couldn't help it.

I opened it, noting the handwriting again before I read the actual words. A woman takes a curious interest in a man's handwriting. She deduces from it, just what, it's hard to say, but it usually makes or changes an opinion.

"Don't blush, dear," Laura remarked cold-bloodedly as I began to read. I know I did blush then.

"Am I blushing?" I asked, with wide-eyed innocence. "I don't see why. He merely wants me to go to the ball game."

"I hope you're going," she declared. Suddenly she turned upon me. "Loulie, I wish you'd marry Hap."

I put my hand over her mouth, profoundly shocked.

"Gracious!" I ejaculated. "You're so—so sudden! If you don't quit saying your thoughts out loud in that awful way I'll—I'll refuse to speak to you."

"That for Natalie!" she said and she snapped her fingers cheerfully. "Hap's crazy.'

I wasn't so sure about Hap being crazy, but then Laura hadn't read the letter. I intended to show it to Mrs. Hazard if I didn't lose my nerve, just to see if she thought I was getting him on the right track.

We seemed destined to make a day of that lost bracelet of Natalie's, for as Hap and I were getting into the gray car to go to the ball game, a limousine drew up at the curb and Natalie alighted.

"Good morning," she drawled. "Won't you come back for a moment? I have something most important to say."

I didn't want to contradict her by saying "Good afternoon," so I bowed and got out. Hap followed reluctantly. He wanted the see the practice before the game.

Natalie kept us in suspense until Mrs. Hazard and Laura came down, and as Laura had to dress and didn't hurry at that, she appeared about the time the last practice gong was sounding at the ball grounds.

"I suppose reporters were here this morning?" Natalie asked finally.

"Yes," answered Mrs. Hazard. "I saw them. It's the only way to get rid of them, but I said nothing. I sent them to you."

"Thanks," she cooed with exesperating slowness. "I saw them."

Hap began to glare through a window as Natalie seemed to be reflecting what further to say, and I shivered with pure nervousness.

"I told them," she said at last, "that the bracelet was unmistakably lost; also that I hadn't the slightest idea where I lost it. It seemed the only thing to do."

"Then you really don't believe you lost it?" asked Laura.

"My dear girl, it really doesn't matter what I think. It was the only thing to do and I did it. I might add that I had to be questioned this morning by a big, boorish policeman who asked me all sorts of impertinent things I didn't care to answer. I'd rather lose 50 bracelets than have to talk to him again."

Hap moved in the direction of the door, and winked at me to follow, but I sat still, not knowing just what to do.

"It's hardly fair to insinuate, Natalie," Laura said. "If you think you've been robbed you ought to say so and find out who robbed you."

"O-o-o-oh! The police!" Natalie gasped. "I can't find out who robbed me without answering a lot of dreadful questions, in which case I'd rather not know. I insisted that I lost the bracelet at the Abercrombles and the one at Mrs. Loring's because I didn't choose to answer them, and this must be lost, too. Otherwise, it might be awkward for Miss Codman. We must insist that the bracelet is lost."

I looked at Mrs. Hazard, wondering if the implication was more or less than appeared on the surface of Natalie's speech. Laura put a protecting hand on my shoulder.

"I think, Natalie," smiled Mrs. Hazard, "that if necessary, Miss Codman can stand any awkwardness."

"I think so," I managed to say, but my voice was hard and strained.

"Oh, dear me! I'm not accusing anybody," Natalie laughed, a mere tinkle of far-away bells. "I am trying not to. The bracelet positively was lost, and I merely thought we would, all of us, have it understood that way. The newspapers are so curious, you know, and reporters so very suspicious, and so very, very wise."

"But what about the insurance people?" Laura asked. "Will they take your word that the bracelets were lost."

"I don't see but what they will have to," replied Natalie loftily.

"Is that all?" asked Hap from the doorway.

"Oh, yes," cooed Natalie. "Sorry to have detained you. Won't you drop in to tea about five?"

"Can't promise, Natalie," Hap answered. "Miss Codman and I are going to the ball game; might not be out then; never know when it's going to be ten innings or more."

If Natalie was surprised at his refusal she showed it only in a little flutter of her drooping lids.

"Oh, to be sure," she replied, and I know she hadn't the slightest idea what innings are. "But bring Miss Codman with you."

She smiled very sweetly and I bowed in acknowledgment of a cordial invitation. She arose to go as we did and that delayed us more, for her adieu was languid, but when she and I reached the sidewalk the gray car's engine was snorting like mad, blowing off some its owner's temper.

Hap assisted Natalie into the limousine while I climbed into the gray car unaided. It was an awkward situation, and for the life of me I didn't know why. Just as Hap was letting off the emergency, Natalie leaned from the limousine.

"Are you going to the Sargent musicale tomorrow," she asked me.

"I don't think so," I answered. "I don't go anywhere unless it's necessary."

"Oh, forgive me!" she begged, and the footman closed the door.

Hap exploded as the limousine moved away, and I was awfully angry. She knew I was not going to the musicale. The cat!

"I wonder if I ought to apologize for her?" Hap wanted to know. He gave the throttle a yank, and I was so angry I didn't care if the old engine burst.

"Are you engaged to her?" I asked.

"I am not," he replied.

"Oh!" I tried to put a world of meaning into it. "I have no wish to be de trop."

"You are not de trop," he replied. "Who told you I was engaged to her?"

"No one," I admitted; "but she gave me the impression just then."

To be Continued.

Women Who Figured in the Convention

No. 1—John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Hammond and Mrs. Ellis leaving convention hall.

No. 2—Mrs. W. A. Davis of Chicago, who caused the delegates to cheer madly when she waved a Roosevelt banner before the convention.

No. 3—Left to right—Mrs. Florence Potter and Mrs. Blaney, Los Angeles, women delegates from California.

The Future of America

Maxey on "National Character."

THE commencement of our liberty presages the dawn of a brighter period to the world. That bold, enterprising spirit which conducted our heroes to peace and safety and gave us a lofty rank among the empires of the world still animates the bosoms of their descendants. Look back to that moment when they unbarred the dungeons of the slave and dashed his fetters to the earth; when the sword of Washington leaped from its scabbard to avenge the slaughter of our countrymen. Place their example before you. Let the sparks of their veteran wisdom flash across your minds and the sacred altar of your liberty, crowned wih immoral honors, rise before you. Relying on the virtue, the courage, the patriotism and the strength of our country, we may expect that our national character will become more energetic, our citizens more enlightened, and we may hail the age as not far distant when will be heard as the proudest exclamation of man:

"I am an American."

The Viennese Flat Rivals a Prison

New York Sun.

THE American janitor may be the tyrant that popular imagination pictures him, but as a matter of face, his powers are rather limited as compared with those of the janitor of a Viennese apartment house, for instance.

The Viennese who does not wish to be out of pocket must keep early hours. After 10 o'clock at night he is taxed on entering his own house or apartment, or, for the matter of that, any house or apartment. The "sperrgeld" or door opening tax is not peculiar to Vienna, but is also found in other capitals of Europe.

The two million residents of the Austrian capital are practicaly imprisoned in their own homes from 10 o'clock in the evening until 6 the next morning. They may go in or out only by paying the equivalent of four cents to the janitor, or, as the Austrians call him, the house master.

This tax must be met every time one passes through the doorway. There is no exception to this rule. A man who has dined with a friend, must, if he stays late, pay four cents to get out of his friend's house and four cents more to get into his own. A telegram in the night calls for the payment of the tax before the messenger can enter.

It is the function of the housemaster to keep duplicate copies of forms, on which every individual in the house must report to the police his age, birthplace and religion, his exact occupation, and other personal details that the Austrian authorities insist on knowing. Nor does the power of the Viennese janitor end here.

From the little lookout that he occupies at the foot of the stairs he sees every one that goes in or out. He ascertains with astonishing accuracy the amount of each tenant's income, the events of his private life and the character of his visitors.

Brazil's Iron Deposits

J. B. Sigar in Cassier's Magazine.

A LATENT power possessed by Brazil, which has just been awakened, appears in the fact that within its borders there are deposits of iron ore of immense size and best quality, and the next important step in its national growth lies in the development of these resources, either by itself or by other nations. This fact is well appreciated by all who have visited Brazil during the last three years.

The business prosperity of the United States is closely bound up with its iron and steel trade, and it is fair to presume that the future commercial greatness of Brazil will become connected with a similar development that Brazil possesses enormous deposits of iron ore of the highest grade.

The state of Minas Geraes contains untold millions of tons of iron ore, running from 50 to 68 per cent of metallic iron and very low in such injurious elements as sulphur, phosphorous, tac.

The names of some of the best known deposits are: Serro de Caraca, Serra de Itabira de Matto Dentro and Serra de Itabira do Campo, all of which include in themselves many square miles of high grade hematite ore, running between 50 and 65 per cent of metallic iron, and totaling millions of tons.

"Marseillaise's" Birthplace German.

London Chronicle.

There is a certain irony in the fact that the town which produced the "Marseillaise" is now German territory. The song dates from April 24, 1792, when Rouget de Lisle, then quartered at Strasburg as a captain of engineers, composed it in response to the mayor of Strasburg's request for a patriotic song. At Strasburg the song was printed under the title, "Chant de Guerre pour l'Armee du Rhin." It owes its present title to the volunteers from Marseilles, who sang it as they marched on Paris.

A Lost Scaffold at Waterloo

AN interesting and curiously-piquing account of a scaffold used by Napoleon at Waterloo—a structure 60 feet high, designed to serve as lookout over the field—is contained in an article in the Cornhill Magaine. The article, written by Dr. W. H. Fitchett, quotes a description of the scaffold by Sir Charles Bell, who actually climbed it, and then remarks upon the queer fashion in which, he says, "that huge scaffolding as a part of Napoleon's equipment at Waterloo has slipped out of literature."

Bell's report of his encounter with the scaffold is quoted by Fitchett as follows:

"This is the highest ground in the Pays Bas. A noble expanse is before the eye, and the circumstance of the ground still implanted with the tyrant's foot, the place where the aides-de-camp galloped to and fro, the whole extent of this important field under the eye, fill the imagination.

"'I climbed up one of the pillars of the scaffolding, as I was wont to do, after birds' nests, but I found me more heavy. We got a ladder from the farm-court; it reached near the first platform. I mounted and climbed with some difficulty; none of the rest would venture, so I feel rather youthful.

"'The view magnificent; I was only one-third up the machine, yet it was a giddy height. Here Buonaparte stood surveying the field. What name for him but—Macbeth, a man who stands alone There is something magnificent in this idea; then, exalted to a giddy height; and how much further to fall than to the ground? His friends dispersed, his squadrons broken: all in deroute; and well he knew; for he seems to know mankind well—he knew the consequences.

"'He must have turned to the right of the scaffolding, and joined the road, the Chaussee, a little to the side of La Belle Alliance. There he must have met the wreck of his forces. A little further on the road his carriage was found.

"'This position of Buonaparte is most excellent; the machine had been placed by the side of the road, but he ordered it to be shifted. The shifting of this scaffolding shows sufficiently the power of confidence and the resolution of the man. It is about 60 feet in height. I climbed upon it four times the length of my body, by exact measurement, and this was only the first stage. I was filled with admiration of a man of his habit of life, who could stand perched on a height of 60 feet above everything, and contemplate, see, and manage such a scene. Already silence dwells here; for although it is midday, and the sun bright and all shining in gladness, yet there is a mournful silence contrasted with the scene which has been so recently acting. No living thing is here—no kites, no birds of any kind; nothing but a wretched woman and old men, scattered on a height at a distance, and who are employed in gathering balls.'"

Or Fitchett's article in the Cornhill proceeds:

"The evidence of Sir Charles Bell as to Napoleon's scaffolding is exact, detailed, and final. He not only saw the scaffold; he climbed it. It was a huge erection, over 60 feet in height. What was the genesis and what the use of this curious structure?

"It seems unthinkable that Napoleon found it standing there, erected by some farmer as a jest or a toy, when he arrived on the field. For any local purpose such a structure, on the sloping farm lands round La Belle Alliance, would have been as useless as a toy without being an amusing tale. But Napoleon could not have improvised this towering and massive perch after he reached the field. He arrived on the ground late at night, was busy, in the darkness and rain, arranging his plan of battle till past midnight, rode along the line of his army at 9 o'clock next morning, and began his attack before noon. There was certainly no time for the construction of a solid and towering scaffolding for the purpose of an outlook. If constructed by the French for use as an outlook during the battle, the timber for the scaffolding must have been carried in the train of the army, in readiness for erection before the fight began. But that, too, seems unthinkable. Napoleon, it is true, was conscious of his loss of physical energy. He was no longer the man of Arcole, of Marengo, of Austerlitz; he could not sit in the saddle for hours continuously. Did he make provision for that defect by the device of a scaffold? The whole question is a puzzle; a conflict of incredibilities.

"The scaffold on any theory as to its origin accentuates the difference betwixt the two opposing captains at Waterloo. Wellington was on horseback almost from dawn till, in the gathering darkness, he parted company with Blucher in front of La Belle Alliance, and rode slowly and sadly back to his headquarters. During the fight he was present in turn at each point of danger. Wherever the fight was fiercest, and the slender British front seemed most likely to be broken, there was Wellington on Copenhagen. Napoleon on the other hand, remained at one point practically for the whole of the day. Many witnesses describe him as sitting for hours in a chair in front of the table, sometimes with his head fallen forward, asleep. When he wished to get a wider view of the field it may supposed that, with panting breath, he climbed that scaffold. Or did he climb it? Was it intended, like the crow's nest on a whaling ship, for some sharp-eyed aide-de-camp—the perch of an outlook.

"It is curious, however, how completely that huge scaffolding, as part of Napoleon's equipment at Waterloo, has slipped out of literature. The present writer knows the literature of Waterloo reasonably well, but frankly confesses never to have heard of this wonderful scaffold till his correspondents from Edinburgh and Auckland brought it under his notice. Can any reader of these lines recall, in any account of the Battle of Waterloo he has ever read, a description of Napoleon's scaffold at Waterloo?"

The Purchase Price

by EMERSON HOUGH

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"What do you mean, Jeanne?"

"Of the congress of this state, where he is so long a member, he is now not a member. He has fail', he has been defeat'."

"I thought he was sure of re-election so long as he chose," commented Josephine, with feigned indifference.

"There is talk—I do not understand these matters—that he has change' his coat, as one says, and gone over to the side of that man Benton. Yet one says that Benton was always his enemy! Me, I do not understand. I have the baby."

"What is that you tell me?" suddenly demanded Josephine. "That Mr. Dunwody has changed his political beliefs—that he has become a Free Soiler?"

Jeanne nodded. "I think it is so name'. I know little of such matters, naturally. To me, my infant here is of much more importance than any question of free soil. It is possible in this country that one day this infant—were it of opposite sex—might arrive to be governor of this state—who knows? It is possible, in the belief of Hector, that this infant, were it a boy, might even become president of this great republic. Ah, well, there are hopes. Who shall set bounds to the achievement of a child well born in this country of America? Is it established that Hector and I may not, at a later time, be blessed with a son? Is it established that that son shall not be president? Is it not necessary that some boy shall grow up to be a president? Very well! Then who shall say that a child of ours, if of a proper sex, Madame, should not one day be president of this republic?"

"Yes, yes, Jeanne! I do not doubt that. But now you were speaking of Mr. Dunwody—"

"Yes, that is true. I was rejoicing that at last he has been defeat', that he has met with that fate which should be his. Now he has few friends. It is charge' against him—well, Madame, perhaps it were as well not to repeat all of that."

"I can understand," said Josephine slowly. "I can guess. Yes, I know."

Jeanne nodded. "Yes, they bring up stories that at one time you and I—well, that we were there at Tallwoods. But these wild people here, who shoot, and fight with knives, they are of all peoples in the world the most strict and the most moral, the most abhorrent of what is not their own custom of life. Behold, that droll Mr. Bill Jones, in jest perhaps, expressed to others his belief that at one time there was a woman conceal' about this place of Tallwoods! Yes! Madame knows with what ground of justice this was said. Very well! The people took it up. There was comment. There was criticism. These charges became public. It was rumored thus and so in all the district of Mr. Dunwodee. He has fought the duel—oh, la, la!

"Ah, well, as for madame, by this time she was far away. None knew her name. None doubted regarding her. But as for Mr. Dunwodee, he was here—he was discover'! Behold it all! At the election he was defeat'. Most easily did this happen, because, as I have said, he no longer was of the same political party which formerly had chosen him. There you have him. That has come to him which he has deserve'!"

The eyes of Josephine St. Auban flashed with interest over this intelligence. "He has changed his belief, his party! But no, it is not possible that he should come out for our cause, Jeanne—our cause, for the people of the world—for liberty! I wish I might believe it. No. It cannot be true."

"Yet it is true, Madame. A turncoat! Bah!"

"No, Jeanne! Not in the least should you feel contempt for a man who honestly changes a belief. To turn from error, is not that always wisdom?"

But Jeanne only shrugged her shoulders, and held out her hands for the baby. "It is naught to me," said she. "We are happy under this roof, are we not?"

"Precisely. We are safe here. That child yonder is safe here. But how long shall we be safe if there are not those to keep this roof protected? The law, Jeanne—the justice, back of the law—are these things of no interest to you?"

"At least, when it comes to roofs," reiterated Jeanne. "Monsieur Dunwodee has pulled down his roof about his ear."

"Yes! Yes! Thank God! And so did Samson pull down the pillars about him when he had back his strength!"

"Madame has given me occasion to disappear," rejoined Jeanne, with a resigned shrug. "I do not always find myself able to follow the lofty thought of madame. But, at least, for these people of St. Genevieve there is no doubt. They have argue' among theirself. The vote here is against Monsieur Dunwodee. He is what one calls depose'.

"But then, Madame," she added presently, as she turned at the door, with the baby on her arm, "if madame should wish to explore the matter for herself, that is quite possible. This night, perhaps tomorrow, Monsieur Dunwodee himself comes to St. Genevieve. He is to meet the voters of this place. He wishes to speak, to explain. I may say that, even, he will have the audacity to come here to advocate the cause of freedom, and the restriction of those slavery for which hitherto he has labor' so valiant. Perhaps there will be those who care to listen to the address of a man of no principle. For me and for my husband Hector—we do not argue. Hector, he is for Monsieur Dunwodee. Save as a maker of love, Madame, I am not!"

Josephine made no immediate reply. A tall mirror with pretentious golden frame hung opposite to her across the room. A few moments later, with a start, she suddenly pulled herself together, discovering that she had been gazing steadfastly into the glass.

CHAPTER XXX.

The Turncoat.

It was late in the sunlit afternoon when there rode into the head of the street of old St. Genevieve a weary and mud-stained horseman, who presently dismounted at the hitching rail in front of the little inn which he favored with his company. He was a tall man who as he turned down the street, walked with just the slightest trace of a limp.

This traveler did not turn into the inn, did not pause, indeed, at any of the points of greater interest, but sought out the little cooper shop of Hector Fournier. That worthy greeted him, wiping his hands upon his leathern apron.

'Eh, bien, then, it is Monsieur Dunwodee! Come in! Come in! I'll been glad for see you. There was those talk you'll would not came."

"Yes, I have come, Hector," said Dunwody, "and naturally, I have come to see you first. You are one of the few political allies that I have left. At least, if you don't believe the way I do, you are generous enough to listen!

"But, Monsieur, believe me, the situation here is difficult. I had a list here of twelve citizens of St. Genevieve who were willing for listen to Monsieur Dunwodee tonight in a grand mass meeting; but now, talk has gone out. There is much indignation. In fact, it is plain'—"

"What do you mean? What is going on?" demanded Dunwody.

"Alas! Monsieur, it is with regret I announce that the majority of our citizens, who so dislike Monsieur Benton and his views, are much in favor of riding upon a rail, after due treatment of the tar and the feather, him who lately was their idol; that is to say, yourself, Monsieur!"

Dunwody, his face grim, leaned against the door of the little shop. "So that is the news?" said he. "It seems hardly generous, this reception of St. Genevieve to myself! It is too bad that my friend, Mr. Benton, is not here to share this hospitality of yours!"

"As I have said, alas! Monsieur!"

"But, now, as to that, Hector, listen!" said Dunwody sharply. "We will hold the meeting here just the same. We do not run away! Tonight in front of the hall there.

"But why trouble about that?" he added, almost lightly. "What comes, comes. Now, as to yourself and your mother—and your wife?"

"And those baby!" exclaimed Hector. "Assuredly monsieur does not forget the finest baby of St. Genevieve? Come, you shall see Josephine St. Auban Jeanne Marie Fourfier—at once, tout de suite, Voile!" Hector was rolling down his sleeves and loosening the string of his leathern apron. Suddenly he turned.

"But, Monsieur," he said, "come, I have news! It is a situation un peu difficile; but it cannot be concealed, and what cannot be concealed may best be revealed."

"What news?" asked Dunwody. "More bad news?"

"Not in the least, as we of my household regard it. With monsieur, I am not so certain. It is quelque chose un peu difficile, mais oui. But then—Monsieur remembers that lady, the Countess—?"

"Countess? Whom do you mean?"

"Who but our madame, the Countess St. Auban in her own right? She who gave me my Jeanne—at Tallwoods, Monsieur! Have you not known? She is here. She is chez nous. Of wealth and distinction, yes, she has traveled in this country merely for divertisement—but the Countess St. Auban, yes, she pauses now with the cooper, Hector Fournier! Does one find such

beauty, such distinction, such gentleness, such kindness, such courteousness elsewhere than among the nobility?"

"When did she come?" demanded Dunwody quietly.

"But yesterday, upon the boat; without announcement. She is at this very moment at my house yonder, busy with that baby, Josephine St. Auban Jeanne Marie Fournier, named for a countess! But do not turn back! Monsieur himself has not yet seen the baby. Come!" For one moment Dunwody paused; then, quietly, he accompanied Hector, making no comment. He limped just slightly. He was older—yes, and graver.

The mother of Hector met them even before the gate was opened. Her voice called to the door her daughter Jeanne, who was shaking hands with Dunwody before he was half way up the walk. The ejaculations of Jeanne attracted yet another ear farther within the house. A moment later Dunwody saw pass before the door a figure which he recognized, a face which called the blood to his own face. An instant later, forgetting everything, he was at the door, had her hands in his own.

"It is you!" he exclaimed. "How does it happen? It is impossible!"

Her face had more color than for days. "Yes, it is unexpected," she said simply, at last. "Everything is unexpected. But of all things possible, this it seems to me is best—to come here—to rest for a time."

"You are passing through to St. Louis?"

"Perhaps," she said. "My plans for the moment are somewhat unsettled. I stopped off here, as no doubt you know, to serve as godmother to this baby of Jeanne's! It is an important errand."

"But Monsieur has not perfectly examined this infant as yet," interrupted Hector. "See, it has the eyes of Jeanne—it has—"

"It is a darling!" said Josephine gently, and stroked the somewhat scanty hair of the heiress of the Fournier estates.

In some way, a moment later, they were apart from the protestations of the fond parents. They found themselves alone, in the special apartment reserved for guests of distinction. An awkward moment ensued. Josephine was first to break the silence. Dunwody could only sit and look at her, devouring each line, each little remembered gesture of her. Yes, it was she—a little older and graver and thinner, yes. But it was she.

"I was talking with Jeanne this very morning," she said. "She was telling me some story that you have been unfortunate—that there have been—that is to say—political changes—"

He nodded. "Yes. Perhaps you know I have lost my place with my people here? I am done for, politically."

He continued, smiling: "Just to show you the extent of my downfall, I have heard that they are intending to tar and feather me tonight—perhaps to give me a ride upon a rail! That is the form of entertainment which the West hitherto has generally been reserved for horse thieves, unwelcome revivalists, and that sort of thing. Not that it terrifies me. The meeting is going to be held!"

"Then it is true that you are to speak here tonight—and to uphold doctrines precisely the reverse of what—"

"Yes, that is true." He spoke very quietly.

"I had not thought that possible," she said gently.

"Of course," she added, "I have been in entire ignorance of all matters out here for a year past. I have been busy."

"Why should you follow the political fortunes of an obscure Missourian?" he asked. "On the contrary, there is at least one obscure Missourian who has followed yours. I have known pretty much all you have been doing of late. Yes, you at least have been busy!"

As usual, she hung on the main point. "But tell me!" she demanded of him presently, a little added color coming into her cheeks. "Do you mean to say to me that you really remember what we talked about—that you really—"

He nodded, smiling. "Don't you remember we talked about faith, and how to get hold of it? And I said I couldn't find it? Well, I have no apologies and no explanations. All I have to say is that I fought it out, threshed it all over, and then somehow, I don't know how,—well, faith came to me,—that is all. I waked up one night, and I—well, I just knew. That is all. Then I knew I had been wrong."

"And it cost you everything."

"Just about everything in the world, I reckon, so far as worldly goods go. I suppose you know what you and your little colonization scheme have done to me?"

"But you—what do you mean?"

"Why, didn't you know that? Weren't Carlisle and Kammerer your agents; and didn't Llly, our late disappearing slave and also late lecturing fugitive yonder, represent them? Don't you really know about that?"

"No; I had nothing to do with their operations."

"Do you mean to tell me that it was— Oh, I am glad you do not know about it," he said soberly, "although I don't understand that part of it."

"Won't you explain?" she besought him.

"Now, the truth is—and that is the main reason of all this popular feeling against me here—that Lily, or these men, or people like them, took away every solitary negro from my plantation, as well as from two or three others neighboring me! They didn't stop to buy my property—they just took it! You see, madam"—he smiled rather grimly—"these northern abolitionists remain in the belief that they have all the virtue and all the fair dealing in the world. It has been a little hard on my cotton crop. I will not have any crop this fall. I had no labor. I will not have any crop next summer. With money at 12 per cent and no munificent state salary coming in—that means rather more than I care to talk about."

"And it was I—I who did that for you! Believe me, believe me, I was wholly innocent of it! I did not know—I did not. I did not! I would not have done that to my worst enemy!"

"No, I suppose not; but here is where we come again to the real heart of those questions which so many of us feel able to solve offhand. What difference should you make between me and another? If it is right for the north to free all these slaves without paying for them, why should there be anything in my favor, over any one of my neighbors? And, most of all, why should you not be overjoyed at punishing me? Why am I not your worst enemy? I differed from you—I wronged you—I harmed you—I did everything in the world I could to injure you. At least you have played even with me. I got you Lily to take along. And I even once went so far as to tell you my own notion, that the blacks ought to be deported. Well, you got mine!"

"I never meant it! I never intended it! It was done wholly without my knowledge! I am sorry! I am sorry!"

"You need not be sorry. It is only one of the consequences of following one's faith. Anyhow, I'm just a little less inconsistent than Mr. Benton, who has always been opposed to slavery, although he still owns slaves. The same is true of Mr. Clay. They both have been prominent politically. Well, set them free of their slaves, and they and I would be about even, wouldn't we? It comes to being pretty much on foot, I must confess."

"I can understand that," said she. "For that matter, we are both ruined; and for the same reason."

"What do you mean? And tell me, once more, who are you? You certainly have stirred things up!"

"As to the latter, it makes little difference," said she. "I will confess to being a revolutionist and a visionary reformer; and an absolute failure. I will confess that I have undertaken things which I thought were within my power, but which were entirely beyond me. Well, it has ruined me also in a material way."

"How, do you mean?"

"The colonization work was carried on my own funds. It is not long ago that I got a letter saying that my funds were at an end. I had some small estates in the old country. They are gone—confiscated. My last rents were not collected."

She, in turn, smiled, spreading out her hands. "You see me here in St. Genevieve, perhaps on my way to St. Louis. Tell me, is there demand for persons of foreign experience, who understand a little French, a little English, perhaps a little music? Or could there perhaps be a place for an interpreter in Hungarian, French or English?"

It was his turn to show consternation. "Is it indeed true?" he said. "Now is the time for me to say I am sorry. I do not understand all about it. Of course, I could see all along that an immense amount of money was being paid into this colonization folly. And it was younr money, and you are ruined—for the same hopeless cause! I am sorry, sorry! It's a shame, a shame, a shame!"

"I am not sorry," said she., "I am glad! It is victory!"

"I will not say that!" he burst out. "I will not admit it, not confess it. It is all right for me, because I'm a man. I can stand it. But you—you ought to have ease, luxury, all your life. Now look what you have done!"

There came a sudden knock at the door, and without much pause, Hector entered, somewhat excited.

"Monsieur,—Madame!" he exclaimed. "One comes!"

"Who is it?" demanded Dunwody, frowning.

"Mon pere! He is come but now from Tallwoods, Monsieur."

"What is wrong out there? Tell him to come in."

"I go."

A moment later, Dunwody left the room, to meet old Eleazar, who made such response as he could to the hurried queries. "Monsieur," said he, "I have ridden down from the hills. There is trouble. In the neighborhood are some who are angry because their negroes have disappear'. Thy accuse Monsieur Dunwodee of being the cause, and say that he is traitor, a turncoat. This very night a band are said to plan an attack upon the house of monsieur! I have met above there Monsieur Clayton, Monsieur Bill Jones, Monsieur le Docteur Jamieson, and others, who ride to the assistance of Monsieur Dunwodee. It is this very night, and I—there being no other to come—have come to advise. Believing that monsieur might desire to carry with him certain friends, I have brought the large carriage. It is here!"

"Thank God!" said Dunwody, "they don't vote with me, but they ride with me still—they're my neighbors, my friends, even yet!

"Hector," he exclaimed suddenly,—"come here!" Then, as they both listened, he went on: "Tell the people there can not be a meeting, after all. I am going back to my house, to see what is on up yonder. Hector, can you get a fresh horse? And are there any friends who would go with you?"

The sturdy young cooper did not lack in courage, and his response was instant. "Assuredly I have a horse, Monsieur," was his reply. "Assuredly we have friends. Six, ten, seven, h'eight person shall go with us within the hour! But I must tell—"

Jeanne was at his elbow, catching scent of something of this, guessing at possible danger. She broke out now into loud expostulations at this rashness of her spouse, parent of this progeny of theirs, thus undertaking to expose himself to midnight dangers. Hector, none the less, shook his head.

"It is necessary that one go armed," commented Eleazar calmly. He patted with affection the long barreled piece which lay over his own arm.

Much of this conversation, loud and excited as it was, could not fail to reach the ears of Josephine, who presently had joined them, and who now heard the story of the old man, so fully confirming all Dunwody said.

"There is trouble! There is trouble!" she said, with her usual prompt decision. "There is room for me in the coach. I am going along."

"You—what in the world do you mean? You'll do nothing of the sort!" rejoined Dunwody. "It's going to be no place for women, up there. It's a fight, this time!"

"Perhaps not for Jeanne or Hector's mother, or for many women; but for me it is the very place where I belong! I made that trouble yonder. It was I, not you, who caused that disaffection among the blacks. Your neighbors ought to blame me, not you——I will explain it all to them in a moment, in an instant. Surely, they will listen to me. Yes, I am going."

Dunwody looked at her in grave contemplation for an instant.

"In God's name, my dear girl, how can you find it in your heart to see that place again? But do you find it? Will you go? If you insist, we'll take care of you."

"Of course! Of course!" she replied, and even then was busy hunting for her wraps. "Get ready! Let us start."

"Have cushions and blankets for the carriage, Eleazar," said Dunwody quietly. "Better get a little lunch of some sort to take along. Go down to the barn yonder and get fresh horses. I don't think this team could stand it all the way back."

To be Continued.

A Pig in a Poke.

London Globe.

A pig poker is a dealer in pigs—not the large and portly fellow whom you meet now and again at the country market with a cargo of a hundred or more pigs of all ages, shapes and sizes for sale, but a little man, who for the most part carries his wares upon his back, or occasionally perhaps in a wheelbarrow. A "poke" of course is a pocket or sack, and a pig poker therefore is one who deals in pigs carried round from place to place in a poke. The old proverb anent the foolishness of "buying a pig in a poke" has its origin of course in this time honored method of pig purveying.

The Farmstead

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The follwing questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiment, which will be the most valuable answers.

I have a 2-month-old hound pup that seems well in all respects with the exception that it does not eat much and is very poor. Can any of the readers tell me what is wrong?—F., Guthrie, W. Va.

I have a valuable young cow that is lame in the left hind leg. She jumped through a fence, and though it did not seem to hurt her at the time, a few days later I noticed her walking lame. She has been lame ever since. She does not bend the leg much at the gamble joint. Can anyone suggest a remedy? I have used liniment without effect.—S., Harriette, Mich.

Will someone who reads this column please give a remedy for a hen which is affected with a white pasty diarrhoea? I have tried several remedies and they seem to do no good.—M., Union City, Va.

Will some farmer please tell me what will cause a cow to give down her milk when the calf is weaned? We have a fine Jersey cow, and when we took her calf away she would not give down more than a pint of milk.—D., Indiana.

I would like to have some reader of the Farmstead give me some information on horses through these columns. What is the average ages of the differently colored horses? Also the different breeds. Anything on the subject of horses will be appreciated.—P., Sharn, Kan.

Another Ant Destroyer.

Tell B., Fairboy, Neb., to lay fresh bones of beef near the ant hills on his lawn. The ants will cover them thickly in a short time. He can place a bucket of boiling water handy and drop all the bones covered with ants in it. If this plan is continued, I think the lawn will be ridded soon of these pests.—M., Oklahoma.

Some Requests Answered.

B., Sinclairville, N. Y.—A certain mite, called the depluming mite, is the cause of your fowls losing their feathers at the time of the year you mention. Examine the base of the feathers on the fowls and you will find what appears to be a fine dust, but a magnifying glass will show mites at work. Take any good louse powder and work well into the feathers. Hold the chickens over a tub, so as to save any powder that does not find its way into the feathers.

T., Meadow View, Va.—For scaly legs in poultry, wash them well with warm water and apply a good salve, or use one part of zinc oxide and nine parts of fresh lard well mixed. The disease is common among heavy breeds and is caused by a parasite working under the scales on their legs and feet.—C., Sextonville, Wis.

Flavors in Milk.

The abnormal or injurious flavors in milk are of two kinds; first, those due to feed eaten by the cows; second, those due to contamination.

The first kind is scientifically spoken of as the food flavors and is due to the cow eating large quantities of turnips, onions, ensilage, beets, ragweed, etc.

This ill flavor is caused by volatile oils contained in the strongly flavored feeds. Such flavors leave the animal through the different secretions and excretions of the body.

When feeding is done immediately after milking these feed flavors largely pass off through channels or secretions other than the milk and are noticeable It is also maintained that if some rough forage is fed along with such feeds that produce ill tastes in milk, it assists in obviating such flavors.

It is in the power of the dairyman to obviate the second class flavors of contamination. This class of ill flavors is largely due to contaminating bacteria. Of these there are many each giving its peculiar flavor. Another contaminating flavor is due to the absorption of certain strong odors.

The cause of the contamination of milk is largely due to lack of perfect cleanliness with the milking utensils, surroundings, methods of delivery and personal cleanliness.

The udder and adjacent parts should be washed with clean water and wiped dry with a clean, dry towel. The hands with the clothing of the milkman should be clean. Bottles, buckets, etc., should be sterilized with live steam and turned upside down so as to prevent the collection of dust, which always contains germs and mold spores.

To Prune Tomatoes.

The tomato is raised almost wholly in this country for shipping purposes. They are dedicated as a food for all classes of people, the laboring class especially, who buy them of the marketers.

I find the tomato easily grown, but I also find that they must be cared for in the proper way and manner. One of the most essential parts in the culture and production of the tomato is the pruning of the tomato vines in the most convenient way and manner, to a'. In a stronger vine or stalk and to give growth to a larger crop of tomatoes which, without doubt, will give the grower the premium much above the value of his work.

If the pruning is not done, the plant will grow slender, tall and have an ugly shape, and when great size the plant will bear down to the ground and the tomatoes will rot.

Another thing that if the tomatoes sit well on the unpruned plant they will not get to any size, for there is too much of the leaves and stalk to support.

The first pruning is to take place as soon as the plants take a start to grow after they have been set in the 6-inch cold frame. The plants should be about eight inches high and only the top pinched off. Then let them go a few days. Next, in a day or two, the tips of the low suckers are pinched off. Then next, in a day or two, pinch the tops off the second and bottom suckers, and so on until the whole plant is gone over, waiting a day or two between the pruning of each of the suckers. About every two weeks the tops of the plants should be pinched off, thus causing the stalk to become greater in diameter, which aids in the supporting of the heavy load of tomatoes. It is good to prune once after setting in the field. J. J. C.—Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

Churning.

The old way of churning was to churn until the butter collected in a mass. This is no longer done in the modern method. The churning is ceased when the butter is in the granular form, or about the size of wheat grains. The buttermilk is drawn off and the butter washed. The butter is washed in the churn by revolving it in water, the water being changed two or three times until all traces of buttermilk have been removed. The washing is a very important process, as butter will not keep well when all the buttermilk is not removed. The salting may be done in the churn, using an ounce of salt to every pound of butter. The butter should be worked thoroughly as an uneven distribution of salt will cause the butter to be streaky. It is preferable to pack butter in three or five-pound jars, as it sells best to local trade in this form. Butter should be marketed every week.

Concerning the Dairy.

We cannot strain dirt out of the milk. The best way is to keep the dirt out of the stable and utensils.

In the United States there are in round numbers 21,000,000 milch cows. Wisconsin leads with 1,500,000; Nevada has the smallest number, 20,000. The highest average cow value prevails in Washington, which is $54. The above figures show that when we refer to the value of the dairy cow and the annual product of milk, butter and cheese, it is necessary to think in large figures. Where you find the most dairy cows you see the best farms, the best homes and the happiest people.

There is no department of farming that shows a greater range of profit than does the dairy. We need methods to show us just where we stand each year. Selection and breeding, records of yield and cost and large and small scale of operations affect the percentage of profits most decidedly.

Our highly developed dairy cow has been trained up to her place. Selection must be kept up or she will revert to her wild state, in which she furnished milk to her offspring for a short period and then ceased to produce.

Among the many branches of agricultural work there is probably none more certain and profitable than the dairy business. In order to be successful in any undertaking there must be thoroughness in every detail, and the dairy business is in no way an exception to this rule.

The dairy farmer who has any regard for his reputation ought to be especially careful about his water supply, for it is a matter of record that serious breaks of typhoid have been traced to impure water supply where the milk is made.

The successful stockman must know what his animals are doing each day. With the dairy herd it is comparatively easy to keep track of each day's record simply by weighing the milk each time the cows are milked. It requires but a fraction of a minute's time each milking, and enables one to know at once if for any reason one or more cows are falling off in their milk, and to remedy the cause before a serious loss has been sustained. Testing for butter fat need not be done more than once or twice a month, but the milk should be weighed at each milking.

More butter is produced on farms in the United States than in creameries. According to government statistics last year 966,001,000 pounds were made on farms and 624,765,000 in creameries. Wisconsin ranked first in producing butter, inclusive of both factory and dairy, 131,049,000 pounds; Iowa, 127,262,000 pounds; and Minnesota, 125,180,000 pounds.

The farm which has a good spring is very favorably situated for making good butter. To have it at its best, however, the source should be protected from everything that would make the water impure.

The silo will greatly simplify your feeding next winter. Order a silo and plant enough corn to fill it.

Poultry Disease Breeders.

Have you ever heard any one say that their hens were not laying and that they were going to "change kinds?" And have you ever gone to this person's poultry yard to see why the chickens were not laying?

Last month a retired farmer told me that he was going to change breeds, and immediately I expressed a desire to see his chickens. I did this for several reasons, mainly because I knew that the preceding season he had been loud in his praise for his kind—namely, the Silver Laced Wyandottes. Although I have never had any close acquaintance with the Silver Laced Wyandottes, I knew that they ought to be doing better than he said that they were.

Accordingly, I was shown the house and yard where they were kept. The first thing I saw was a dead rat in one corner of the yard. (Disease breeder No. 1.) He opened the gate and I stepped inside. The ground was covered for a foot or more with manure, and was so soggy that it was with difficulty that I was able to walk. (Disease breeder No. 2.)

He took me over to the house where they had roosted all winter. The moment I looked inside I knew exactly why the chickens were worthless. Two or three years' droppings had accumulated and the nests were half full of droppings. I asked the owner if he made a practice of cleaning the house and nests. He told me that so far as he knew they had never been cleaned. (Disease breeder No. 3.)

The house could not be called a house, for it was not worthy of the name. The roof was of old boards and there were many cracks running the entire length of the roof that were an inch wide. The sides of the house were no better. (Disease breeder No. 4.) The shed was without a door, and these chickens had roosted in this shed when the temperature had been 22 degrees below zero and the snow two or three feet deep.

Why were those chickens not laying? A child could tell you after seeing the conditions that existed in that yard. The reason why the chickens had done well the first season was because they had not been exposed to those conditions long enough for it to break down their constitution, but now, after a year's wear and tear, they were broken down and are absolutely worthless. Last month their feed bill amounted to $13 and during that time they never laid a single egg.

Before I left that afternoon I told the owner frankly what was the matter and he was good enough to take it in good grace. He is going to apply a different method in his future care of his poultry and doubtless he will succeed. If you have been thinking of "changing kinds" perhaps it would be a good plan to take another look at your house and yards and see if it wouldn't be better to change methods. Nine times out of every ten you will find it true.—C. S., Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

Potato Culture.

The most desirable soil for potatoes is probably a sandy loam, though any good loamy soil is desirable. In most soils potatoes will usually do best when following some sod crop. In some potato districts it is the custom to break up a clover sod each year for the potatoes. Of course the ground should be broken in the fall in this case. Potato soil should be rich, and where stable manure is used it should be used on the crop previously grown rather than on the soil the same season the potatoes are grown; otherwise the potatoes will tend to suffer from lack of moisture.

So far as I know, all potato growing section secure their seed from the north. Experiments have shown plainly that the northern-grown seed will give better results than home-grown seed. Where a man attempts to grow his own seed experiments indicate that it is better if the seed is selected from good bearing hills; that is, from plants that produce large yields of good sized potatoes.

Where seed potatoes tend to be very scabby they should be soaked in a solution of one pint formalin to thirty gallons of water for two hours.

As mentionel above, the preparation of the soil should begin, if possible, a year or two previous to the crop by growing some such crop as clover or cow peas to improve the physical condition of the soil and to bring up the supply of humus and nitrogen. Potato land should, if possible, always be plowed in the fall, leaving a somewhat rough, and should be very thoroughly worked before planting in spring.

Potatoes, if grown to secure the best yield and price, should be planted as early as possible. Usually 10 or 12 bushels of seed will be enough for one acre. Potatoes are planted three to four inches deep and in covering are ridged slightly, so in reality they are possibly six or seven inches deep. Of course where any large number of potatoes are to be planted it is necessary to use machine planters. In this case they are usually planted about one piece in the place about 10 inches apart.

The potato requires a steady supply of moisture, and for this reason thorough cultivation is very important. This is especially true in soils that do not retain moisture very well. Cultivation begins about 10 days after the potatoes are planted, when the slight ridges along the rows are cultivated just as if they were the rows of some crop. Then when the potatoes begin to come through the ground the field is worked diagonally with a harrow. Sometime two harrowings are given, the second one in the opposite direction from the first. Thus the field is made entirely level. In the harrowing a few potato sprouts will be injured, but not enough to amount to anything, and experience shows that this is a desirable way to handle the field. When the plants are large enough so that the rows can be followed they are cultivated as before with an ordinarly hand cultivator, going fairly deep.

The worst enemy of the potato in this section is the Colorado potato beetle. This is the short, plump, bestriped bug that is seen upon the potatos, both the young soft insects and the old ones, eating the leaves ravenously. With the appearance of these insects the potatoes should be sprayed very thoroughly with some arsenical poison. Paris green at the rate of about one pound to 100 gallons of water should be used.

The potatoes are dug between the 10th and 20th of July, since the early market for them is the best. They are, of course, dug with a potato digger. If it is desirable to keep the potatoes dry for winter use they should not be dug so early.—W. H. C. in Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

Guinea Raising.

Our first experiments in guinea raising were neither profitable nor successful, save as a matter of experience. We bought 20 eggs and put them under a motherly Wyandotte hen; 18 of the eggs hatched. The little guineas were as wild as partridges, which they resembled very much; they would run out of the coup and hide in the grass, paying no attention to the hen's loud and vigorous clucking. They kept the whole family busy catching them and putting them in the coop for the first day. They would not eat or drink, and the weather being very warm, all of them died.

We bought more eggs and put them under a hen in a roomy box, deep enough for the little guineas not to jump out.

When these hatched we kept the hen in the box nest for thre days, feeding crumbly egg-bread and keeping a saucer of fresh water convenient. In this time the little guineas had become accustomed to the hen's cluck and had learned to eat bread crumbs. We removed them to a coop in a sunny place in the orchard, and everything seemed favorable to the guinea family until an old sow came along and ate them all—we were thankful that she left the coop and hen, although she did not leave our tempers unruffled.

We bought more eggs and tried again. From 20 eggs we got 14 guineas. From 20 eggs we got 14 ed a special yard for them, 10 x12 feet, a foot plank all around at the bottom and a 6-foot poultry wire above. This was in the sandiest place we could find about the yard. We had learned in our second attempt at guinea raising that the little guineas loved to roll and dust themselves in the warm sand. In the yard we placed a substantial coop with a closed top, three sides of board for protection from rain and heavy dews or the heat at noon, one side of poultry wire for ventilation. Young guineas are easily affected by changes of the weather.

The first two weeks we fed them crumbly egg-bread and plenty of clean, fresh water, then we begin to add table scraps of meat, vegetables and skim milk to their diet, and they gain rapidly. A hawk caught two, two were drowned in a heavy rain; we raised the other 10, which followed the hen until they were grown.

If left to themselves guineas will roost in high trees and suffer greatly from cold in snowy weather. In the fall we built a henhouse back of the guinea yard, using the back fence of the yard for the front wall of the house, making the front 7 feet high and of poultry wire, while the two sides and back were lower and of boards. We fed them in this house in the evening and fastened them in at night until they were thoroughly trained to come to their roosting place, after which we had no trouble with them.

They began mating in early spring and in May were furnishing eggs, which were richer and more nutritious than hen's eggs. They make their nests in some secluded place, usually several laying in the same nest. They do not like their nests to be disturbed, so we used a long-handled spoon to dip the eggs from the nest.

Put a flock of guineas in your Irish potato patch and you will not have to fight potato bugs. They will pick up their living for the most part of the year, destroy enough bugs to pay for the little feed that you have to give them, besides furnishing eggs from May to October. Their meat is good tasting, something like chicken, having more of a game flavor and being darker in color.—L. M. T., Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

Dairying Improves Land.

O. F. Hunziker, of the Purdue station, says the market value of the dairy product is by no means the only benefit the farmers derive from the dairy industry. The direct effect of dairying on the fertility and value of the land is of even greater and more lasting magnitude. Every crop removes from the soil a certain amount of plant food, impoverishing the soil, although there is a great difference in the amount of plant food removed by different crops.

The grains, legumes and grasses remove large quantities of fertility, while the live stock takes away comparatively little and the least amount of plant food is contained in the dairy products. If butter is sold, the total yearly product of a good dairy cow does not contain more than 8 cents' worth of soil fertility. When wheat, corn and other grain, hay, alfalfa are carted to town and sold, the soil is robbed annually for every $1,000 worth of product from $20 to over $100 worth of fertility. When these crops are fed to live stock on the farm and sold in the form of butter the fertility taken off the farm is practically zero. Is there any better reason for feeding the crops to the dairy cow instead of carrying away from the farm hundreds of dollars' worth of valuable fertility, a practice which is bound to destroy the productive power of our farms? There is no system of farm management that will deplete the soil, rob it of its fertility and reduce the market value of the farm as quickly and completely as the selling off the farm of hay and other products where the entire plant is carted to the city.

The House Fly.

The presence of flies in the house is rapidly coming to be recognized as constituting a distinct menace to the health of the inmates. Especially are they important in spreading typhoid fever, dysentery, tuberculosis and diarrhea in young children. Each year approximately 50,000 children under 2 years of age die because of intestinal infection, most of which can be traced directly to flies. Among older people we have still another 50,000 deaths each year from typhoid fever. Surely it is time that a determined effort be made in all intelligent communities to abate the fly nuisance.

Nine-tenths of all flies found in our houses are what are commonly known as house flies and for which the name typhoid fly is now being widely adopted. Careful examination has shown that each fly on the average carries about 1,500,000 germs of various kinds on the exterior of its body. When this fact is considered, the idea of flies swarming on or around human food or drink becomes simply nauseating. It need not and should not be tolerated.

All flies breed in filth; either decaying vegetables or animal matter. Flies require at least 12 days for full development from egg to adult. Three special breeding places for flies occuring in houses should be commonly recognized as most important. (1) The refuse from horse stables is certainly responsible for the breeding of the majority of flies in nearly all communities. This is especially important where the refuse is allowed to accumulate indefinitely and remains in a moist condition. At such times a single pound of material may produce more than a thousand flies. (2) In some communities there can be no doubt that open surface closets produce more flies than do horse stables. Plainly, flies bred therefrom or that are feeding there are more likely to carry the germs of intestinal diseases than those coming from other sources. (3) Pig pens are also notorious places for the breeding of flies, among which the house or "typhoid fly" is exceedingly abundant. Sloppy pig pens should not be tolerated, especially in towns where closely surrounded by dwelling houses.

Undoubtedly the most important of these measures are those which remove entirely or reduce or safeguard the breeding places of flies. In connection with horse stables, the present plan is to provide a bin for all refuse, building it so that it may be reached through a small door opening into the stable and so that the front may be removed on the outside for emptying it. This bin should be sufficiently tight or screened so as to prevent the free entrance or exit of flies. Another plan is to treat the refuse in such a bin with either chloride of lime or pyroligneous acid in such quantities as to prevent the breeding of flies therein. Closets should be closely boxed in, kept as dark as possible and traps arranged to catch flies there.

In spite of all that can be done, some flies will still breed, and to guard against their entrance to our houses, screen and windows and doors, especially in the kitchen and dining room. Protect the sick from flies in all cases. Keep all table refuse in a garbage can or pail provided with a cover having an opening about three inches in diameter above which a good fly trap can be conveniently and securely fastened. A few traps properly distributed and arranged to guard the places where flies breed and feed will go far toward controlling them. Among other methods for fly destruction is the use of sticky fly papers and fly poisons. One of the best poisons consists of a tablespoonful of formalin (which can be obtained at any drug store) in a teacupful of one-half milk and one-half water. Expose this in saucers where flies occur.

When You Milk.

When milking time comes everything should be in readiness for the work. The pails in which the milking is to be done must have been previously well scalded and cleansed of the product is to be pure and remain sweet for any great length of time. Some persons wait until the time for milking before they clean the milk vessels. This is the wrong way to do.

The vessels should always be cleaned immediately after the milking is done, in order that they have time to dry out and cool. Sunning them on days when the sun shines is a good practice. When the cows are milked in the stable, feeding dry hay or other dry feeds will tend to make the air dusty and hence more or less dust and dirt will fall into the milk pails and settle in the milk. If the cows stand better for milking when feed is before them, give them silage or other green feed that produce no dust.

Dust of all kinds is laden with bacteria and by milking in the air of the stable great numbers of bacteria will find their way into the milk pail for making the milk sour the more quickly. Lightly sprinkling hay in the managers and bedding material will materially decrease the dust in the stalls. If you would have the cleanest and best milk you must have clean hands for milking. All good dairies are equipped with a washroom where the milkers can wash their hands before they handle the milk vessels and the cows. Also a damp cloth of generous size should be carried by each milker for wiping the flanks and udder of the cow.

If the udder or parts near it are soiled, which is often the case, they should be washed with water and dried with a soft cloth. During the milking process there is more or less rubbing against the side of the cow, and this will dislodge dust and dirt for falling into the milk pail. If the hair on the flanks has been moistened it will not allow the dust to escape. The first streams of milk from the teat contain numerous bacteria and these should be rejected or they will cause the milk to sour much sooner. Stripping clean is commendable.

The natural life of a fly is very short, but even at that it is best to swat whenever the opportunity presents itself.

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5879—Girls' One-Piece Dress.

What could be more dainty for a small girl than this attractive one piece frock which is quite simple to construct. The garment is cut in one piece and is made with plaits over the shoulders front and back extending to the hem of the dress. A belt holds the frock in place.

The pattern 5879 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36 inch material and ⅝ yds. of 18 inch all over.

5876—Misses' Dress.

This garment has the body and sleeves cut in one and the empire skirt in a four gored model. The design offers choice of a wide range of suitable materials and the collar is pretty trimmed with bands of contrasting fabric.

The pattern 5876 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 4¼ yards of 36 inch material, with ½ yard of 27 inch contrasting goods.

5870—Girls' Sailor Dress.

There is no more attractive frock for a small girl than the popular sailor dress, and in the model here presented we have a splendid design. The middy blouse can be worn inside or outside of the skirt. The plain skirt is attached to an underskirt.

Linen, repp, galatea, pique and similar materials may be employed.

The pattern 5870 is cut in sizes 2 to 12 years. Medium size requires for dress 4 yards of 36 inch material and ⅝ yards of contrasting material and for underwaist ½ yard of 36 inch fabric.

5869—Misses' Dress.

This charming frock is designed for the miss and small woman and is one of the most delightful styles of the summer. The garment closes at the front. The waist has a big sailor collar and turned back cuffs and the skirt is a pretty six gored model. Linen, pique, madras, repp, linen crash, or chambray may be used with the collar and cuffs of contrasting material.

The pattern 5869 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 4¼ yds. of 36 inch material and ⅞ yd. of 27 inch contrasting goods.

5000—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

This pretty shirt waist may be developed for separate wear or as part of a complete costume for general wear. It has shoulder plaits front and back, those at the front being stitched only partly down where they provide the necessary fullness to insure a graceful set. At the back the plaits are stitched to the waist line.

The pattern No. 5000 is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 2½ yards of 27 inch material and 3 yards of insertion.

5875—Ladies' Dressing Sack.

This dressing sack is simplicity itself to fashion, having perfectly plain front and back and the fashionable set-in sleeves loose at the elbow. There is a neat rolling collar and the garment is nicely shirred at the waist and has replum finish. Lawn, crepe, dimity, swiss or organdy may be used.

The pattern 5875 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 36 inch material with 2 yards of insertion.

4158—Boys' Blouse.

Here is an easy blouse to fashion and a good - looking as well as serviceable one. It is made with back yoke and has the closing through a center box plait. There is a handkerchief pocket at the left front for completion.

Madras, cambric, linen and similar material may be used.

The pattern No. 4158 is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size will require 1⅝ yards of 36 inch material.

5881—Ladies' Waist.

Here is something new and delightfully charming in ladies' waists. It is fashioned with the upper part of body and sleeves in one and is to be slipped on over the head. It fastens from the shoulders to the edge of the sleeves as illustrated, with buttons and buttonholes. A belt holds the frock in position. Any wanted material may be used, linen, gingham being especially desirable for striped goods so popular this season. The drawing shows the upper part of the waist with the stripes running up and down and the lower part with the stripes running across, which is a clever idea. Silk or cotton fabric may be used to excellent advantage with the collar and cuffs of lace or embroidery.

The pattern 5881 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1¾ yards of 36 inch material.

5071—Children's Dress.

This attractive little frock is made with body and sleeves in one and is to be slipped on over the head. It fastens from the shoulders to the edge of the sleeves as illustrated, with buttons and buttonholes. A belt holds the frock in position. Any wanted material may be used, linen, gingham being madras, percale and the most serviceable.

The pattern No. 5071 is cut in sizes 1 to 7 years. Medium size will require 2¾ yards of 27 inch material or 1¾ yards of goods 36 inches wide.

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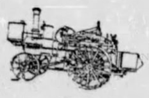

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Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

TELLS FARMERS HOW TO SUCCEED

J. J. Hill Discusses Agricultural Work and Its Needs.

Spokane, Wash., June 24.—Practical farming, the work of agricultural colleges, the scarcity of competent farm labor, the diminishing food supply, and other economic questions, this week were discussed by James J. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern Railroad Co. He takes up the subject in a letter to David Brown, chairman of the local commitee of the national country life congress.

Mr. Hill indorses the aims of the nation wide farm betterment movement to be launched in Spokane on November 23 to 29.

"Always the first and most important matter is to reach the individual farmer and show him what he himself can do on his land," writes Mr. Hill. "The most highly educated agricultural professor or teacher when placed upon a farm can do little more, if anything, beyond adapting his crop to the soil. To select good seed and properly to cultivate the land—that is all within the reach of the average farmer.

"He can or should know what crop his land is best adapted to raise. He can test his seed by taking a hundred grains of each kind and planting them in a box of average soil and placing the box where the sun will shine upon it. The number of grains that grow will give him the percentage of good seed from which he will get results. He should use every particle of barnyard manure as fertilizer and he should prepare his seed bed by thorough cultivation before planting, and then it should be well harrowed.

"That is practically all that the best informed agriculturist could do under the same circumstances. If the farmer is successful in raising full crops, I think it is fair to assume that he can be trusted to improve all his home surroundings and his social condition. If his farm work is not well done and the results are poor crops, the other work will not appeal to him or can he afford to spend much time or money on other matters.

"Most men who discuss agricultural subjects are apt to talk over the heads of their audience, and to talk about matters beyond the reach of the average farmer. Many agricultural schools are engaged in turning out teachers rather than farmers.

"In the agricultural countries in Europe agricultural education has further advanced than with us. Great Britain has worked at it for a century and has raised its yield of wheat from 14 to 15 bushels per acre to 33. Denmark, with an area of about twice the size of Massachusetts, has more than 50 agricultural colleges and schools, and in virtually every neighborhood experts are assigned to help the farmers in a practical and common sense way. In Belgium every school must maintain a garden of at least 39½ square rods.

"Relying upon our home market," wrote Mr. Hill in another part of his letter, "which was furnished mainly by the agricultural portion of our community, we had stimulated industrials until we had destroyed the proportion between production and consumption, and the time is rapidly approaching, if it is not already here, when many of our industrials will be compelled to seek a market in other countries for their production or cease to produce.

"The scarcity of good farm labor today is felt by every farmer in the country and the want of it is compelling him to limit his cultivation practically to what can be done by machinery. It is difficult to get farm labor competent or willing to take proper care of live stock or milk a cow.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

THE DICTOGRAPH

Please give a description of the dictograph. Are there different sizes?—M. M. M., Athens, Pa.

There are several different styles and types of the dictograph, but the most useful and convenient one is described as follows: The instrument has two essential parts, the sound collector and the ear piece. The sound collector is about three inches in diameter and three-quarters of an inch in thickness. The ear piece is about two and one-half inches in diameter. The sound collector may be placed in the walls of a cell, behind the paper on the wall, beneath the bed, behind a picture, or in any place where it is concealed. A small inconspicuos wire is run from the collector into an adjoining room to a receiver or ear piece. A stenographer holds this receiver to the ear and takes down the conversation ensuing in the next room.

WEST VIRGINIA CLIMATE

I would like to know something concerning the climate of the state of West Virginia.—B. S. Smith's Creek, Mich.

West Virginia has a great diversity of climate, caused by the numerous mountain ranges and great variation of the altitude. The country lying on the western side of the Alleghany mountains has a warmer and drier climate. In the mountains a climate similar to that of Canada prevails in both summer and winter. In the eastern and southern parts of the state are found sections where the winters are mild and the summers very warm. In the coldest regions the mercury sometimes falls to 30 degrees below zero in winter, while in the warmest portions it sometimes rises to 96 degrees above. The last killing frost in the northern part occurs about the middle of April, and the first killing frost the middle of October.

LAKE CHAPALA

Please give location and size of Lake Chapala in these columns—E. S., Kimball, Va.

Lake Chapala is in Mexico, between the states of Michoacan and Jalisco. It is about 45 miles long and covers an estimated area of 1,300 square miles. It is surrounded by mountains and the scenery in the vicinity is very beautiful. Many imposing villas have been built along its shores. Lake Chapala contains many beautiful islands.

THE COLISEUM AT ROME

Please give a description of the Roman Coliseum.—H. W. S., Cochranton, Pa.

The Coliseum is a gigantic ruin in the city of Rome, Italy, the greatest amphitheatre which Roman magnificence ever constructed. The emperor Vespasian was the one to commence the building of this immense structure. His reign was from 69 to 79 B. C. About the year 80 A. D. the theatre was completed by Titus, who dedicated it with shows in which about 5,000 animals were slaughtered. The purpose for building this huge structure was to furnish a place for the amusements of the Roman people; such as gladiatorial combats, fights with wild beasts, and less harmless athletic sports. When Christianity was just getting its foothold upon the people this place was the scene of the martyrdom of a number of Christians. It is said to have held 100,000 spectators, of whom about 87,000 were seated. For the greater part it consists of travertine, is elliptical in shape, 1,680 feet in circumference, and 157 feet high. It has three rows of columns, one above the other. The lowest is of the Doric style of architecture, the second the Ionic, and the highest is of the Corinthian. The diameter of the arena from side to side was 182 feet, from end to end 285 feet. Down to the sixth century this monument of ancient grandeur remained almost uninjured. Theodoric, king of the Goths, caused material to be taken from it for the construction of various buildings. Later Pope Paul II. took all the stones from it, using them for the construction of the palace of St. Mark, and in later times some other palaces were erected from its fragments.

LUCIUS F. C. GARVIN

Please give a biography of former Governor Garvin of Rhode Island.—G. G., Jonesboro, Tenn.

Lucius Fayette Clark Garvin, ex-governor, was born in Knoxville, Tenn., November 13, 1841. He received the degree of A. B. from Amherst, and M. D. from Harvard. When the civil war broke out he joined a Massachusetts regiment of volunteers as a private. In 1864 Garvin went to Rhode Island, where he has since resided. While there he studied and practiced medicine, being connected with politics on the side. In 1883 he became a member of the Rhode Island legislature, serving in that law-making body for 16 terms. Garvin was also the Democratic candidate for congress from the second Rhode Island district in 1894, '96, '98, 1900 and 1906. He was elected governor of his state in 1902 and 1903, but was defeated in 1904 and 1905. Garvin is an advocate of proportional representation, single tax, and the constitutional initiative as a means to those ends.

SETH LOW

Please publish a short sketch of the life of Seth Low.—R. C. B, Denver, Colo.

Seth Low, the American educator and administrator, was born January 18, 1850. He received his education at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and at Columbia, graduating from the latter in 1870. Entering his father's tea and silk importing business as a clerk, and passing through all the intermediate grades, he became a junior partner in the firm in 1875. Four years later he and the other junior partners took full control in the firm which was dissolved in 1888. From 1881 to 1885 Low was elected mayor of Brooklyn on an independent ticket, and in 1897 ran for mayor of Greater New York, but was defeated. In 1890 Low was made president of Columbia university and held this position until 1901. From January 1, 1902 to December 31, 1903 he held office as mayor of Greater New York. Previous to this in 1899 he was delegate to the Peace conference at The Hague, and was also a trustee of the Carnegie Institution at Washington. During the two years Low was mayor of New York the taxes were reduced, the police department was reformed, the public school system enlarged and the whole administration was carried on in a businesslike way.

PETER CARTWRIGHT

I would like to know if you can give me any information concerning the history of Peter Cartwright.—A. J. W., Marion, Ohio.

Peter Cartwright, the American Methodist clergyman, was born in Virginia, September 1, 1785, and died near Pleasant Plains, Illinois, September 25, 1872. In 1876 Cartwright was ordained as a minister in Kentucky, and in 1823 moved to Illinois where he worked for nearly half a century. While there he served in the state legislature, and in 1846 ran for congress with Abraham Lincoln as his opponent. He was defeated. Cartwright was admired for his eloquence and strong common sense, and was loved for his quaint eccentricity of manner. He possessed great influence in his own denomination.

BATTLE OF BROOKLYN

I would like to have you give me a description of the Battle of Brooklyn.—J. J. W., Milligan College, Tenn.

Brooklyn was the scene of Washington's first battle and defeat during the revolution. Six weeks after the Declaration of Independence had been adopted the battle was fought. Washington's army, unfamiliar to the experiences of warfare, was massed on the hills of Brooklyn, while General Howe, with 30,000 soldiers, all seasoned men, occupied Staten island. The British crossed to Long island, landed on the plains of New Utrecht, and on the morning of August 27, 1776, a general advance was made on the American lines. The attack was made at three points, one division advancing through the marshes of Gowanus, another through what is now known as Battle Pass in Prospect Park, and the third attack was made by a strong flanking party. The first attack was gallantly resisted, but the Maryland regiment was driven back to the main body of the American troops. At the second point of attack the Americans were thrust back upon the entrenched position at Fort Green. The flanking party struck the heaviest blow. Early in the morning it passed along the northern base of the ridge of hills in what is now the Twenty-fourth ward, stopping at the Howard House, a tavern in east New York, and impressed its owner as a guide. A misty night fell, with no general engagement, and by morning Washington had withdrawn his troops, under cover of a fog, across East River. The British retained possession of Brooklyn until the close of the war.

RANK IN ARMY AND NAVY

Please give the titles of the officers in the United States army and navy from the highest down.—D. S. B., Muskegon, Mich.

The ranking officers in the army from the highest down are as follows: Lieutenant-general, major-general, brigadier-general, colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant. They are the commissioned officers while the sergeant and corporal are non-commissioned.

The naval ranks are admiral, first nine rear-admirals, rear-admirals, captains, commanders, lieutenant-commanders, lieutenants, junior lieutenants and ensigns.

JOHN MARSHALL

Will you please give a brief biography of John Marshall in the Bureau?—Z. M. C., Amity, Pa.

John Marshall, the American jurist, was born in 1755, and died in 1835. His birthplace was Germantown, Virginia. His father was Colonel Thomas Marshall, of the Revolutionary army. Young Marshall joined the Colonial army in 1775, and for four years was an officer in active service, often acting as judge advocate in courts-martial. In 1780 Marshall was licensed to practice law. In 1783 he settled in Richmond and was elected to the legislature of Virginia. In 1788 he became a member of the Virginia convention for ratifying the United States constitution. The adoption of this by Virginia was mainly due to the arguments advanced by Marshall and James Madison. In 1798 Marshall went with Pinckney and Gerry as envoy to France. The following year he entered congress, where he became one of the leaders of the Federalist party. In 1800 he was appointed secretary of war and soon after secretary of state. In 1801 Marshall was appointed chief justice of the United State supreme court.

GENERAL SAM HOUSTON

Please publish a sketch of the life of General Sam Houston in the Question Bureau.—W. H. H., Gus, Ky.

Gen. Sam Houston, ex-president of Texas, was born in 1793. He enlisted as a common soldier in the war of 1812. He was chosen ensign, and fought under Jackson with a courage which won his lasting friendship. In 1823 he was elected a member of congress, and in 1827 governor of Tennessee. In 1829 he married the daughter of an ex-congressman. In the following April, for reasons never made public, he abandoned his wife, country and civilization, and was adopted as a son by the chief of the Cherokee nation, and was formally admitted as a chief. In 1832 he went to Washington and procured the removal of several United States Indian agents on charges of fraud. The Texas war offered a new field to his ambition. Houston was made commander in cheif. The Americans at first sustained some severe defeats. Houston fought the remarkable and decisive battle of San Jacinto, on April 21, 1836. He, at one blow, annihilated the Mexican army and achieved the independence of Texas. The hero of San Jacinto was elected first president of Texas, and re-elected in 1841. On the annexation of Texas to the United States, in 1845, he was sent to the national senate, where he remained until 1859, when he was elected governor of Texas. He opposed secession, but retired to private life when he found that opposition was useless. He died in 1863.

FIRST-CLASS POSTAGE

Our mail carrier refuses to carry an unsealed letter for one cent, insisting that the postage is two cents, because there is writing inside.—R. L. A., West Branch, Ia.

The law says that letters and all other written matter, whether sealed or unsealed, and all other matter, sealed, nailed, sewed, or fastened in any manner so that it cannot be quickly examined, the rate of postage is two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. Therefore your mail carrier is right when he refuses to mail your letter with only a one-cent stamp on it.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. W. B., Aurora, Mo.—The thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the United States constitution are still valid. They could not be declared unconstitutional by the U. S. supreme court because they are part of the constitution.

W. H. B., Omaha, Neb.—We only know of eclipses that take place in 1912, and there is no total eclipse of the sun visible in the central portion of the United States this year.

C. C., Marcus, W. Va.—We do not know what salary Captain Smith of the ill-fated Titanic received.

A Tasmanian Niagara.

London Globe.

A big hydro-electric engineering sceheme now being constructed in the middle of Tasmania will revolutionize the industrial life of that island. The area of Tasmania is a little over 26,000 square miles, and its present population is 191,000. Situated in the middle of the island at an altitude of 3,400 feet is the Great lake, a storage reservoir provided by nature herself.

The area of this sheet of water is 41 of Tasmania's square miles. The outlet of this lake is the River Shannon. At this outlet a new company, which has recently been formed, is constructing a weir to regulate the flow. The water will then be diverted from the Shannon into a lagoon, from which steel pipes will be laid so as to create an effective fall of water for over 1,000 feet vertical.

Nature's disposition in this region allows of the mechanical connivance of engineers in this manner both simply and cheaply. It is calculated that in the power house to be erected at the foot of this fall electricity of the value of 85,000-horsepower can be generated all the year round, sufficient to work the developing industries of the whole island.

Hobart, the capital, in the south and Launceston in the north will be supplied from it, and there will be ample power to work the important mineral fields of the west coast as well—the copper mines of Mount Lyell, the tin mintes of Bischoff, and the silver mines of Zeehan.

The First Flier.

London Standard.

Who really invented the steam engine, the locomotive, the dynamo, the automobile, the turbine, the wireless telegraph, it would be difficult to say. Watt, Stevenson, Wheatstone, Parsons, Marconi, were traveling a road already worn smooth by the feet of many pioneers. With the Wrights it was different. In spite of Santos-Dumont and one or two others it can not be said that aviation had made any real progress until these two young American mechanics soarel aloft on the aeroplanes of their own construction. The previous attempts were too slight and uncertain to count. For all practical purposes the art of flying 20 years ago was where it had been for 20 centuries. It was a dream of the poets, a vision of the scientist, and such it seemed likely to remain. Wilbur Wright was only five and forty at his premature death. Not many men have accomplished so much in so short a life. Wilbur Wright lived long enough to know that all the world was hastening to use the wings he had given to humanity, that hundreds in every country were learning and practicing the noble science he had introduced, and that millions had been stirred by the marvelous feats of the flying men who followed so swiftly in his tracks. It is the strongest and most inspiring of romances, this ascent of man into the air. What he might have done if he had lived and retained his health one can only imagine. Perhaps his work was over; perhaps he might have made further discoveries. In any case he had helped to make history, and written his name deep upon its records.

Too Much Titanic Money.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

London—As generally happens in this country, not too little, but too much money has been subscribed by the public for the relief of the sufferers by the Titanic disaster.

The lord mayor's fund amounts to more than $1,300,000 which is a lot more than is needed, but still subscriptions keep pouring in, and it has been announced that the big surplus that is likely to remain after all the victims of the recent disaster have been helped will be placed in the hands of the public trustee and will be available in future energencies of the same kind.

It is the almost invariable rule for big public relief funds—like the Titanic one—in the country to be over subscribed, and as a result huge surpluses are still in the hands of trustees, who don't know what to do with them.

An Idaho "General."

Boston Traveler.

Ex-Mayor R. W. Purdon, of Nampa, Idaho, who is here as a government witness in the Victor M. Well case, is about as typical a westerner as one will find in day's ride. Besides extolling the virtues of the residents of Idaho and boosting to the skies the many advantages of his state, Mayor Purdon finds plenty of time to tell interesting stories of men and things. Speaking of a prominent man in Idaho, one of the most prominent in the state, he referred to him as the general, and says he is one of the few men with a title in the whole state. 'And he comes by the title legitimately," added Mayor Purdon. "He gets it from the fact that in his early days he kept a general store and has been called general ever since."

Aviation Dinners.

London Chronicle.

A French contemporary thinks that aviation will play an important part in dinners such as those organized by the Ligue des Gourmets. With the help of their aeroplanes, guests will taste each dish in that place where it is at its best, and yet finish their dinner within a reasonable time. "They will fly to Marseilles for a plate of bouillabaisse, and remain there for a red mullet. Then to Bourg for a plump young chicken, and to Toulouse for a dish of green peas. Across to London for a slice of roast beef, and back to Valognes for a salad such as can only be found in Normandy. A peach at Montreuil and a slice of Gruyere at Emmenthal will conclude a meal perfect in every direction.

Chronological Review of Chicago Convention

Tuesday, June 18.—Republican national convention called to order at 12:02 p. m. by Chairman Rosewater, of the national committee. Gov. Hadley, of Missouri, Roosevelt leader, waved to substitute a roll call eliminating the 78 delegates contested by Roosevelt. This precipitated the first big fight of the convention, involving the temporary chairmanship. Gov. McGovern, of Wisconsin, a La Follette man, was nominated in opposition to Senator Elihu Root, of the Taft forces. Rosewater refused to submit the roll call motion. The day ended in a Taft victory.

Wednesday, June 19.—Chairman Root called the convention to order at 11:30 a. m. and announced that it had been agreed by the Roosevelt and Taft leaders to have three hours of debate on the subject of contested delegates. Gov. Hadley led for the Roosevelt side and James Watson, of Indiana, appeared for the Taft forces. Vote on chairmanship stood 558 for Root and 502 for McGovern, the contested delegates voting, notwithstanding the protests of the Roosevelt men. An incident of the struggle was a wild demonstration for Roosevelt and Gov. Hadley which lasted 45 minutes.

Thursday, June 20.—Convention met at 4 p. m. and adjourned until Friday. The committee on permanent organization voted 22 to 7 to make the temporary organization permanent. Roosevelt members of the credentials committee agreed in a conference to push only the Arizona, California, Texas and Washington cases, 48 delegates in all. Roosevelt declared in writing that he would not be bound by any action of the Republican national convention unless the rolls were purged of the contested delegates.

Friday, June 21.—After three days of what practically amounted to a deadlock the convention met at 12:20 p. m. Acceptance of the report of the credentials committee was taken up. Gov. Hadley moved to bar 73 contested delegates from voting. A ballot ordered to lay the Hadley motion on the table was carried by a vote of 569 to 499. Following the roll call another vote was taken on a motion to table the minority report on the contest from Alabama. Taft forces won again by a vote of 605 years to 463 nays. Taft won in all the contests presented.

Saturday, June 22.—Convention met at 10 a. m. Permanent organization effected. Platform adopted. President Taft and Vice President Sherman renominated, 344 Roosevelt delegates refusing to vote. Convention adjourned at 9:30 p. m. Roosevelt delegates left the Coliseum and went to a theatre, where Theodore Roosevelt was placed in nomination as a Progressive Republican. He had previously announced that he would not accept a nomination at the hands of the Coliseum convention, if it were offered him, with illegal delegates sitting in the body.

ENCOURAGE GIRLS IN RIGHT SPIRIT AND OUTDOOR SPORT

If a love of nature, self-reliance, and loyalty to one's "gang" is good for the boy, as the Boy Scout organization says it is, why may not the girls of the country be indoctrinated in these same principles?

The little red and brown book of the Camp Fire Girls of America, recently published, says they may, and, what is more, that they are going to be.

To those interested in the eternal Woman Problem, and that interest is nation wide, this movement offers a new and fresh solution.

The needs of athletics for girls, the needs of a knowledge of business, of patriotism and many useful and delightful activities and charming domestic accomplishments (and they are charming seen from this view-point) are included in the make-up of this organization.

The Boy Scout movement created a demand for this organization for the girl but has in no sense served as its model. The Camp Fire Girls has been founded with the girl definitely in mind, therefore domesticity has been made the central theme. Not just the same old dusty, dish-washy, needle-and-thread domesticity, but quite a new sort, lovely and romantic, with a sense of adventure running through it. All this is managed by awarding honors for proficiency in these age-old activities, to be hoarded up and spent in purchasing promotion to a higher rank in the organization.

The outward and visible signs of these achieved honors are beads of different colors for the several branches of activities, but the real reward is the consciousness of having reached the efficiency; a consciousness which brings self reliance.

By working together to achieve honors the "gang" spirit is awakened and encouraged. Women are rapidly learning to co-operate, and when woman's activities are being carried out of the home into factories and offices and institutions this need for training in the value of "team work" is duly recognized.

There is a spirit of adventure embodied in the organization, gained through the interest of doing things in company with others, to be measured by the same set of scales to receive the same set of rewards. The excitement of competition can cause even cooking, keeping account, or "minding baby" to be events of thrilling interest. For all of these tasks honors are given.

The love of romance is encouraged by the use of ceremonial costumes, by signs and symbols; and by awarding honors for out-door activities a love of the beautiful and wholesome is awakened. By this system of honor giving for domestic activities it is hoped the Camp Fire Girls will restore the fast disappearing interest, as the dominant note, in the average modern home.

The organization is divided into three degrees, to be achieved through this system of honors for proficiency. The first is that of Wood Gatherer. Any girl can become a Wood Gatherer, the only limitations being an understanding of some very pretty words, called the Law of the Camp Fire;

Seek beauty
Give service
Pursue knowledge
Be trustworthy
Hold on to health
Glorify work
Be happy.

And if one is young, the beauty of these things is not difficult to understand.

To reach the second rank there are many things to be done, such as: "mend a pair of stockings, a knitted undergarment and hem a dish towel;" "refrain from candy and sodas between meals for a month;" "know the career of some woman who has done much for the country or state;" "know the chief causes of infant mortality in summer," and several accomplishments which do not sound "adventuresome" ut really bare when the sirit pof the Camp Fire has glorified the affairs of every day, and the charm of romance, which is in these every day things, is brought to the surface, not simply added for the occasion.

The third degree is that of Torch Bearer. To the first set of activities must be added others. Twenty Elective Honors must be earned to be eligible for this rank. Nature lore, camp craft, hand craft, home craft, health, business and patriotism are the heads under which these honors are to eb selected, and for each honor a bead is presented to be woven into a necklace and worn about the neck with the ceremonial costume, all of which has a distinct charm of its own. This ceremonial costume is not a work of art from the hands of a professional costumer; it is made of galatea, by the girls themselves, and patterns, so the little red and brown book will tell you, are furnished by the national headquarters.

The object of this movement is to add the power of organization and the charm of romance to health, work and play.

They have chosen fire as their symbol because the hearthstone has long been considered the center of the home. In this case it is an adaptable fire and can take the form of a candle and serve the same purpose as a real out-door camp fire where the latter is impossible.

Each local group is known as a Camp Fire.

The camp theme is chosen more to bring the wholesome spirit of the out-of-doors into the home than to compel girls to live in camps. Meetings can be held anywhere. There is a weekly meeting for work and a monthly meeting for play. This latter is known as the Council Fire and then the awarding of honors takes place and new members are admitted. The leader, or head of each group is known a sthe Guardian of the Fire.

The Camp Fire Girls have found a word which fits the true basis of the movement. Out of the first two letters of the words "Work, Health and Love" the word has been evolved, "Wohelo." With these three essentials to back their campaign—work, health and love—the organizers of the Camp Fire Girls movement hope to give back to the woman of tomorrow, through the girl of today, an interest in those fundamental activities which for all ages have been hers. Only give it back to her remodeled on an up-to-date pattern.

WOMEN JAIL WIFE DESERTER

Feminine Deputies Serve First Warrant in California.

Los Angeles Examiner.

To the misses Selma Paley and Hortense Rebstock went the credit of serving the first warrant to be trusted to feminine hands since the appointment of women deputy constables in this state.

The young women swooped down on Antone Thomas, a packing home employe charged with failing to support his wife and two children. Miss Paley read the warrant, while Miss Rebstock stood by to see there was no slip-up.

Several persons halted when they appeared, and with mingled wonder and amusement watched Miss Paley and Miss Rebstock discharge their task. The knot attracted Constable Hayes, who was going to his office, and he relieved the young women of their prisoner.

"I was not the least bit afrald," said Miss Paley, after Constable Hayes had warmly praised her and Miss Rebstock for their clever work. "I will admit, though, that I tingled with suppressed excitement. This feeling gave way to firm decision. When I saw how big and strong this man looked, and considered that he was charged with failing to furnish his wife and children with common necessities of life, I went right up and arrested him."

HIS WAS THE DIVINE RIGHT

The Captaincy of the Team Went to the Natural Leader.

Lippincott's Magazine.

One year, when the youngsters of a certain Illinois village met for the purpose of electing a captain of their baseball team for the coming season, it appeared that there were a number of candidates for the post, with more than the usual wrangling.

Youngster after youngster presented his qualifications for the post, and the matter was still undecided when the son of the owner of the ball field stood up. He was a small, snub nosed lad, with a plentiful supply of freckles, but he glanced about him with a dignified air of controlling the situation.

"I'm going to be captain this year," he announced convincingly, "or else father's old bull is going to be turned into the field."

He was elected unanimously.

A New Way to Beat the Railroads.

Popular Magazine.

Arthur W. Marks, of Washington, tells this story to illustrate the talent of the Hebrew race for economy.

A little Hebrew got on the train in New York to go to Philadelphia, but had no ticket. In the car with him were the members of several theatrical companies, and he noticed that, when the conductor asked them for their tickets, they would reply:

"Company."

"What company?" the conductor would ask; and the actors would reply by announcing the title of the theatrical company under whose name all their transportation had been paid for.

"Give me your ticket," the conductor finally reached the Hebrew.

"Comp'ny," said the little fellow, looking carelessly out of the window.

"What company?" asked the conductor.

Said the Hebrew: "The Pittsburg Cloding company."

The First Thimble.

Century.

There is a tradition that a Dutch silversmith pondered over a certain notion which he had cherished long and silently in the slow-working senses which he deemed his brain—a notion for a trinket, a fallal, for a dignified lady of Holland. It must be a useful trinket, albeit a costly one, meet for so good a sempstress as Dame Alixe Van Rensselaer. When the notion took definite shape, the thing was quickly wrought in precious metal by fingers as deft as the brain was slow; and the industrious housewife proudly wore not only her first thimble, but the first thimble possessed by any Dutch frau.

Apples for Insomnia.

Family Doctor.

People ought to know that the very best thing they can do is to eat apples just before retiring for the night. Persons uninitiated in the mysteries of the fruit are liable to throw up their hands in horror at the visions of dyspepsia which such suggestion may summon up, but no harm can come even to a delicate system by the eating of ripe and juicy apples before going to bed.

The apple, proceeds this authority, is excellent brain food because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than any other fruits. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all, the apple prevents indigestion and throat diseases.

Thumbs in Social Customs.

Knowledge.

Few persons realize how important a role the thumb has played in the social customs of the people.

Erskine records that among certain classes of people in Scotland the final settlement of a bargain was always signalized by the licking and joining of thumbs.

Seldon says that kissing the thumb was a characteristic of servility. The clergy, the rich and the great, were in receipt of this honor from tradesmen.

From remote times the practice of licking the thumb has been regarded as a solemn pledge or promise, existing, according to Tacitus and others, among the Goths, the Iberians and the Moors, and it may also be traced through successive periods down to the present time.

A Curious Rock.

One of the curious sights in Burma is a huge bowlder on Kelasa Heights that rests in delicate poise on the very brink of a rounded cliff. So unstable is the equilibrium that the rock trembles in the wind. This odd freak has attracted the attention of the superstitious natives, who look upon it as a miraculous work of the gods. They believe that the rock is held in place by a hair of Buddha. Hence, they have clambered to the top of the rock and built there a pagoda which is some 25 feet in height.

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PLANTS MAY AID CANCER RESEARCH

Botanical Growths Found to Resemble Malignant Human Tumors.

Secretary Wilson has stated that Bulletin, 235, bureau of plant industry, just issued by the U. S. department of agriculture, is a good answer to those who have said that this department cares nothing for the health of men and women, but will at any time send an expert across the continent in a desparate hurry for the sake of a sick pig. The bulletin is entitled the Structure and Development of Crown Gall, and it would have only a botanical interest, but for its subtitle: A Plant Cancer. The substance of the bulletin, which is fully illustrated by photographs taken from the microscope, is devoted to showing the various ways in which a common growth on plants is like malignant human tumors. For the most part the illustrations speak for themselves, but a lucid commentary is added, and many striking comparisons are made, which ought to go far toward stimulating additional researches into the cause of cancer in man, considering that in spite of many studies nothing is yet known as to its cause.

Curiously enough, in all the years of cancer research and out of all effort put forth to discover the cause of this mysterious disease, it has never occurred to investigators that there might be an analogous disease of plants which would throw light on its origin.

Investigate Plant Tumors.

The Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Bureau of Plant Industry, has been giving a good deal of attention in recent years to the subject of tumors in plants. These tumors range in size from a half inch or less in diameter to half foot or more. The name commonly applied to them is crown gall, but they grow on various parts of the plant. They occur on fruit trees, berry bushes, rose bushes, ornamental trees, etc., and are very common throughout the entire United States and also in the Old World.

As is well known, cancer in human beings and animals is able to spread through the system and cause an outbreak of the disease in parts previously healthy and often at considerable distance from the original tumor. Removal of a cancer is successful in checking the disease, only when the operation is performed before the disease is well established and has spread its fibers far beyond the affected part. This habit of insiduously creeping along the various channels of the body, from diseased to healthy parts, makes cancer hard to eradicate. Up to the present day no absolute proof of the cause of cancer has been given. Many other diseases of mankind are known to be caused by specific organisms that can be isolated and studied, but the cause of cancer has continued to elude the search of hundreds of careful scientists. Many thoroughly trained investigators are giving every thought and energy toward solving this great problem and without doubt it will be solved.

Growths Resembles Cancers.

Some of the facts brought to light by the department studies are these: Crown galls consist of an overgrowth of the plant tissues, themselves, and in general appearance are not unlike cancers, and which like the latter are destructive to the individuals harboring them. Like breast cancers, these growths send out roots into the deeper sound tissues and upon these roots secondary tumors develop, so that, when excisions are attempted, if any portion remains, a new growth develops exactly as in cancer; also the secondary tumors developed from the strands or roots have the structure of the mother tumor. For example, when a primary tumor has developed on a stem the roots of this tumor often enter the leaves and there develop secondary tumors which are not distorted leaves, but have the structure of stems; the tumor then destroys the leaf, developing as a morbid perishable stem. Other likenesses are pointed out.

Experiments Throw Light.

What makes the matter so interesting is the discovery made in the department that these plant cancers are due to a micro-organism, which has been cultivated pure and with which they can be produced at will. The bacteria have been isolated both from the primary and from secondary tumors. The organisms occur inside the cells and under its stimulus the mechanism of a normal growth is accomplished. By these experiments, which number hundreds, a searchlight has been thrown, it would seem, on the whole

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1912.

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Bad habit is an unrelenting enemy of good intentions.

Lots of men spoil their appetites by quenching their thirst.

The prayers at the Chicago convention were non-factional.

After all, baseball is a mild sport when compared to politics.

History is slow, but it is pretty sure to repeat itself if given time.

The best convention prediction was that pandemonium would reign.

Man wants but little here below, and he is usually ready to fight for it.

Is corned beef and cabbage singular of plural. The question has always bothered us.

One thing in favor of the proposed half-cent piece is that it would not be counterfeited.

Political platforms, Gladys, are for Democrats to stand on and for Republicans to run on.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who used to look under the bed for a man?

It will take a pretty good mechanic to convert a steam roller into an alluring band wagon.

Chairman Root is one man who could remain dignified at a prize fight or a baseball game.

If you want people to believe that the world is growing better let them have their own way.

If there is no marrying or giving in marriages in heaven it will not please the actresses.

Christian nations of the world number 472,000,000 people. But the heathens outnumber them two to one.

Incidentally it may be remarked that June is also a popular month for acquiring mothers-in-law.

A scientist says that he can cure love by hypnotism. But those who have it don't want to be cured.

After the woman suffragists have converted all the women it will be easy to get the men on their side.

The idea of rubbing noses as a substitute for kissing can never become popular during the hay fever season.

Eugene Debs expects 3,000,000 votes in November. Enough to assure him the nomination four years hence.

In spite of superheated politics business goes right along and the cows continue to come home in the evening to be milked.

The man who can speak only one language is handicapped when it comes to saying what he thinks about a national convention.

Americans, unafraid, continue to rush off to Europe. Perhaps they feel that there is little probability of two Titanic disasters in one year.

Somebody has revived the notion that the stomach is the home of the soul, but to the fellow whose stomach is empty it doesn't sound reasonable.

"Domestic troubles never bother a man who lets his wife have her own way," says one writer. The philosophy will apply to the goose as well as the gander.

One result of the Republican national convention was an unprecedented number of marriages in Chicago. Probably the excitement caused the young people to lose their heads.

One Texas editor says he has read the Congressional Record consistently for more than two years. If he keeps as it a year or two longer he may attract the attention of the Carnegie hero commission.

"To keep from crime," says Banker Morse, who used to be one of the shut-ins at Atlanta, "people should be out with nature." It is good philosophy; people who get their daily inspiration from nature don't go far wrong.

THE LIGHT WILL COME.

Out of the iniquity perpetrated by the Republican national convention at Chicago has grown a situation too complex for instant solving. The punishment which follows the party crime is party chaos. Days, perhaps weeks, may elapse before the patriotism and wisdom of the progressive Republicans of the nation evolve a workable plan for the surmounting of the difficulties which confront them. Whether their way out of the wilderness may be found in party regularity and party reform or whether they will flock to a new standard are questions which only the lapse of time will answer.

That the progressive Republicans of the country will not, in majority numbers, support the candidacy of Mr. Taft is certain. The bitterness and shame of the stolen convention make united support of the President impossible. The problem confronting them lies in the alternative. What that alternative shall be no man can tell at the moment. The decision will be reached not in passion or stress, but in deliberate judgment.

Theodora Roosevelt acted in patriotic wisdom when he refused to commit his followers to any immediate action and insisted that the final decision be deferred for weeks. It is no time to make mistakes. Great moral principles are at stake. The cause of righteous citizenship is to be served. The country's faith in Theodore Roosevelt has never been misplaced. Some way, somehow, out of the chaos and turmoil of today will come great and lasting good to the republic.

AFTER THE PIONEER.

It is not more than ten or twelve years ago that the first automobile made the tour from ocean to ocean. All will recall how its journeys from town to town were heralded by telegraph, how crowds went out to welcome it, farmers sat up late or rose even earlier than their habitual early hour merely to catch a glimpse of it, how it was pictured in mud-hole, snow-bank, upon good roads and bad. The achievement must have been worth many fortunes to the manufacturer of that machine.

It is estimated by persons acquainted with the movements of touring parties that not less than five hundred cars will be driven across the continent this summer. So commonplace has this journey become that it can be estimated fairly accurately just how much will be spent by the tourists how much gasoline they will use, the tires they will have to replace the money that will go to the hotels, the souvenir dealers and the railroads for the return of the cars to their home garages.

That first automobile to win through dust, mud, stream, desert and mountain pass was not an ordinary pioneer. It was a bread-winner for every one who helps those five hundred touring parties on their way.

SPOILING THE RISK.

If some way is soon found for automatically maintaining the stability of aeroplanes it will receive only half-hearted welcome. Almost all the flying machines are owned by men or companies that find their profits in the risks taken. To render the aeroplanes safe is to make it impossible to demand thousands of dollars as the price of an exhibition. It is also to remove the zest from the game of flying enjoyed by many thousands of persons. They are not interested in mechanical ingenuities. They don't prize the fact that they are beholding man's first conquest of the air. What they get out of an aerial exhibition is the same excitement that thrills them when they see an automobile collide with a telephone pole or are so fortunate as to be present when a man falls down a fight of stairs.

END OF BOSSED CONVENTIONS.

Amid all the uncertainties of the pre-convention campaigns of 1912, one certainly looms like a mighty cliff. The system of nomination by convention has enjoyed its most prosperous days. It will shrivel and decline—and in time may cease to be anything except a recollection.

Year after year, campaign after campaign, groups of men have taken charge of conventions and run them as they would a butter separator. They have handled blocks of delegates whether the delegates willed to be handled or not. They have tricked conventions with parliamentary rules hand-picked chairmen and tellers, false counts and the "double cross." Men who would assert their independence on the torture rack go into conventions as delegates and submit like so many bleating sheep to the commands of bosses. Though the evils of the convention system have been most advertised through the conflicts in the Republican party, no party is free of them. The finest exhibition of the steam-roller so far produced was at this year's Socialist convention. The crooked work in the Ohio state Republican convention was handsomely matched by the exercise of the unit rule in the Democratic state convention. Whatever may happen at Chicago will not be less disgraceful than maneuvers at Baltimore, one may be sure. Politics of the sort is non-partisan.

The contrast between nominations by primary elections and nominations by conventions has never been so sharply drawn as this year. It may be counted upon that the rank and file of the big parties will never permit the old system to recover its full mastery. It is on the books for gradual restraint and repression. A few years may see its virtual elimination.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Subscribers Whose Time Expires in July

We have just mailed to all of our subscribers whose time expires during the month of July our special propositions for renewals and the raising of clubs. You will find the offers we make are exceedingly liberal and we are absolutely certain that you will not only renew promptly, but that you will send us a club of at least 10 or 20 names, made up of your neighbors and friends, and by so doing get your paper one year free, also one of our beautiful and useful premiums which we give for performing a few hours' pleasant work for us.

We particularly wish to call your attention to our special proposition number 4, which is offered for the first time, to subscribers whose time expires in July. If you sent us a club of 10 or even 4 names last year, we are sure that with little effort you will find it very easy to make your club 20 names this year and thereby take advantage of the exceptional offer we make.

We received more renewals and more large clubs during June than ever before and we feel absolutely certain that the same will be true during the month of July.

WHERE WICKERSHAM IS WELCOME.

Formal announcement has been made that the sales forces of the Remington, Smith Premier and Monarch typewriter companies have been consolidated. The Remington people pronounce it the "strongest typewriter organization in the world."

It is doubtful if two or three years ago so bold and frank an announcement would have been made. The Sherman anti-trust law hung over industry then as something real and tangible, a thing that could be dodged, circumvented, but still a thing to be feared. Today there is nothing to be dreaded about the Sherman anti-trust law. Trusts that have been prosecuted and sentenced have emerged stronger than ever they were before. Today a convention under the Sherman law amounts to the presentation of a fat purse, the gift of a scepter of power stamped with the hall-mark of federal guarantee and approval.

The typewriter consolidation is little else than an invitation for Attorney General Wickersham to come and "dissolve" it and issue it a license to do whatsoever it sees fit to do. The administration believes in the Sherman law as it is now interpreted. This is why the trusts believe in Mr. Taft.

ROADS OF CONCRETE.

Five years ago, Wayne county, Mich., lay two experimental roads in concrete. Since then less than $200 has been spent in maintainance, and that mostly in cleaning out ditches and rounding up the shoulder and not upon the surface itself. The county is so well pleased that it purposes laying 40 miles more in concrete this year.

We can imagine that the concrete road would have been a demonstrated practicability long ago if certain horrible examples of botching, or grafting, with this material were not present in nearly every community. A year or so ago, the foundation courses of two asphalt paved streets in Toledo were exposed by ditch diggers at the same time. In one street the workmen removed the concrete with the greatest difficulty. In the other, the pick brought it up in crumbling sheets. The difference between good work and bad work may be due to ignorance both on the part of contractors and inspectors. Or it may be due to deliberate skimping. In either case, it leaves the impression that concrete is an uncertain quantity.

Before the concrete road comes in to compete with forms of road making now in more general favor, the uncertainty will have to be removed. The true test of the Michigan roads will appear in the new work which will be laid under the ordinary conditions, lacking that watchfulness and care which an experiment gets always and a practical extension of it not nearly so often.

THE PRICE OF SPEED.

Some idea of the momentum there is to a heavy train going at top speed is to be gleaned in the fact that the New York Central fast mail train plowed through a gondola and ran for a quarter of a mile before it finally tumbled over into the ditch.

It requires some slight conception of the power there is in the machinery that overcomes such weight and hauls it along at the rate of a mile every minute. And it helps to explain why roadbeds must be attended to like a millionaire's lawn, why steel rails break and locomotives sometimes look as if they were composed mostly of patches.

The American public demands speed in travel and gets it. The price of it is not to be measured by the fare charged at the ticket office, but by the wrecks of railroad trains, the prematurely gray hairs of operating officers and the hearses and carriages following the bodies of scalded and crushed enginemen to the graveyard.

ANOTHER OLD GUARDSMAN QUITS.

Reflect upon the instance of Knute Nelson, senior senator from Minnesota:

Senator Nelson's blood is of the blood of the Vikings. He was brought to this country from Norway at the age of six. During the civil war he served upon the Union side as an enlisted man, was wounded and thrown into a Confederate prison. Two terms were served in the Wisconsin legislature. In 1871, he went to Minnesota and within a year was elected a county attorney, four years later a state senator, then a presidential elector and member of the state board of regents of the University of Minnesota. Three terms were given him in the national house of representatives. In 1892, his party made him governor of his state and re-elected him in 1894. Next March he will have ended his third term in the United States senate.

It is such a career as this that make us all love this land of opportunities for strong men, whatsoever their beginnings, however difficult their way. But while Knute Nelson was in the senate, he learned the methods of the leaders and he adopted them. When the President's Mr. Ballinger was investigated, Senator Nelson was made chairman of the packed commission that sat in judgment. He followed instructions. He pursued the course which had been taught him by his associates. That course was followed daily by his constituents. Each evening the voters of Minnesota learned what kind of a man their Knute Nelson had become.

The other day Senator Nelson announced that he would not try again for re-election. His state is progressive. He belongs to the order his state will have no more of if it can help. Senator Nelson has read the writing on the wall and now lets it be known that he expects to join his comrades, Aldrich, Burrows, Crane and Cullom, into that obscurity where service to country, service to neighbor and county and state are forgotten and only dishonor remembered.

INDUSTRIAL POISONS.

From a bulletin of the Bureau of Labor at Washington, it would appear that there are few industries worked upon the modern scale which are free of occupational disease or which do not expose working people to the danger of chemical poisoning.

The workers in vinegar factories, those where mirrors are made, the employes at coke ovens, dye works, varnish and paint works, those in plants where fruit essences, photographic material, rubber, engravings, bricks, glass, fireworks and explosives, straw hats, surgical dressings, ice, kerosene and fertilizers are made are all liable to suffer from poisons because of chemicals used or chemicals generated in the course of manufacture. Besides these workmen, of course, are those who are employed where white phosphorus is still used in match making, the ones working in smelters and in factories given over entirely to the making of chemicals and drugs.

The inclination is to condemn industry for laying men and women open to these dangers. Some persons have gone so far as to demand the trial of employers as murderers. But if such course were taken it would be necessary in the cause of impartial justice to punish persons who in carelessness or ignorance let tuberculosis or typhoid fever be spread who maintain places where flies and mosquitoes can breed. It may safely be said that few manufacturers have been aware of the subtle dangers that lurk about their factories and mills. Occupational diseases and poisons are subjects of recent study only. They are products of our civilization that no person could have foreseen. Their correction lies less in condemnation than in education—of workmen as well as employer.

SIDE FIGURES OF CONVENTION

Among the population of journalists that went to Chicago was an humble being who wearied of being jabbed by the elbows in the hotel corridors and went forth after original "copy." He found it in the statistics of food stuffs and drink stuffs.

We learn from him, among other things, that the bread consumed each day by delegates and visitors would stretch from Lake Michigan somewhere out in the Rocky Mountains if placed loaf to loaf. The meat eaten would require a train of cars from Chicago to Minneapolis if transported at one time. He measures the beer in terms of lakes and foamy waterfalls, the fire water in proportion to volcanic craters. This convention crowd, he says, spends enough each day to provide every voter of Rhode Island with a motor car, and there are enough hairpins dropped upon the streets to keep a steel mill in material for a week.

Statistics of this sort are the most interesting in the world. They are so graphic, so easy to digest mentally, so magnificently huge and inspiring. And the best feature about them is that they're no more true than a campaign manager's pre-convention claims.

WHO'S YOUR COUNTY CHAIRMAN?

We ask our readers to please send us at once the name of the chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of their own county. Please give his name, postoffice address, county and state.

If you do not know the name of the chairman, send the name of some member of the committee instead. At the same time, be very sure to ask us to send your our special campaign terms.

Address: The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

HOW ABOUT YOUR NEIGHBOR?

Are you interesting your neighbor in the Weekly Blade's campaign offer? If not, it would be well to do so now. We are on the eve of a remarkable Presidential campaign. It is going to be exciting from the drop of the hat.

The Blade's special campaign offer will put the paper within the reach of all at a very low cost. At the same time those who will interest themselves in the matter of getting their neighbors and friends to join The Blade's large family of readers will find it worth their while. The special cash commission should be an inducement to thousands of readers in all parts of the country.

Write at once for terms. The time is short. Address The Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE TRUE ONION CAPITAL.

Down in San Antonio, Texas, the community turned out the other day to do honor to the onion. The most famous orators of the Lone Star state wreathed garlands of glory about this supplanter of cattle and rival of the land boomer in point of income making. The local newspapers printed editions upon onion skin and for one entire day it was decreed by ordinance that no hotel, restaurant, boarding house or other establishment for public provender should serve anything else except onions—fried, stewed, boiled, or roasted if you choose, but onions and naught besides.

The celebration does San Antonio credit, but it does not flatter the community's sense of originality. San Antonio did not invent onions, nor is the city in the center of the true onion belt. If the scholarly citizenry had turned to its books of reference it would have learned that Carey, Ohio, is the core around which onion fields revolve as his moons journey around Jupiter. Out of that rich velvet which the unpoetic call soil spring onions by bushels, tons, carloads and army supply trains. Travelers upon the Hocking Valley railroad uncover when passing through the Carey onion district sniffing luxuriantly. But it is not wholly to Carey that Ohio looks to maintain her onion championship belt. In Jerusalem township—inspired choice of names—to the east of Toledo, the lords of the domain raise onions so choice that they keep all the countryside bathed in the tearful dew of heaven. Mariners by night are strengthened and guided by the sweet odor wafted to them over the waters by the southwest winds. It is some onion country.

San Antonio, it is said, got its seed from Bermuda, which further weakens its claim as the onion metropolis. At Carey and in Jerusalem township the seed was bred out of the flower of chivalry crossed with the weeping willow.

THE BEEF TRUST "DISSOLVES."

Why shouldn't the beef trust admit that the government has it cornered and announce its intention to dissolve?

It has seen the oil trust fight every inch of the way to the highest court, spending money like a gusher gushing, beheld it convicted, sentenced and punished—and then noted that oil trust shares have enhanced $200,000,000 in value and that the price of oils has gone up easily and greasily as if the trust were not officially "dissolved."

It has seen the tobacco trust pursued from bench to bench until it could go no farther with appeals, seen it sentenced and punished—and then observed the tobacco trust, instead of being many companies, become one company, more powerful, more dictatorial, than ever it hoped to be in the days before its "dissolution."

Why shouldn't the beef trust dissolve according to the pattern designed by the attorney general and approved by the federal courts? It will save money. It will cease from troubling. It can count upon a kindly attorney general and perhaps upon a rearrangement of its organization so that it can apply the screws and take all the costs of its long defence out of the retailer and the competitor.

FAMILIAR WORDS.

The "women's movement" is particularly abhorrent to an eastern clergyman of note. He finds it degrading. He believes it leads away from the responsibility of motherhood. He would have women remain "queen in the highest sense of God fearing, self-reliant, honorable young men and women whose character they have molded."

"Contrast with these," he begs, "the women of careers. I am sure that in the evening of life they must find that accomplishment along the lines of their youthful ambition has brought them little satisfaction when compared with the glorious work of God and humanity that the less intellectual but more lovely woman has accomplished."

If you go back a little way among the files of newspapers and magazines, you will find these same words used in denouncing the higher education of women. Farther back, they were employed in opposition to giving women any education at all. If the movement is to be combated with a prospect of success, it would seem only the part of practical wisdom to lay in a vocabulary that had not proved itself inadequate in former emergencies.

If you had John D. Rockefeller's $900,000,000 it would be just like you to want to run it up to a billion.

Sunday School

THREE MONTHS IN A GREAT SCHOOL

International Sunday School Lesson for June 30 Is a Quarterly Review.

By William T. Ellis.

The value of a political campaign is that it educates the people to knowledge upon the great concerns of government. It quickens interest in national life and challenges all the old and taken-for-granted views. If we look upon the preaching of Jesus as His campaign, and His Sermon on the Mount as the platform of the party he was forming, we find that for three months past the Sunday schools of the world have been discussing the issues which He put forward. In this presentation of the platform He laid down the laws that should govern His kingdom, that kingdom which is now conquering the earth, and which should be the supreme concern of the human mind. Every thoughtful person is called upon to face the utterances of this greatest of teachers and leaders. Not to know the Sermon on the Mount is more discreditable than not to know the Magna Charter, the writings of Shakespeare, or the latest bit of popular literature.

The Newness of An Old Issue.

Everything tends to petrify. The most sacred institutions and usages are in constant danger of deterioration from their original significance; the great phrases become cant; a man calls his wife "dear," meaning no more thereby than if he called her "Molly," though when first he breathed that word it was fraught with the tenderest significance, most fully realized. A conspicuous instance of the ossification of institutions is the Sabbath day. Jesus was brought face to face with this, and He found Himself in the guise of a condemned Sabbath breaker.

The trouble arose from the substitution of regulations for spirit. The beneficent rest day, which Jehova had designed for man's highest welfare, had become hedged about by ecclesiastical legislation, until most of its original purpose had been lost; it was a mere thing of rules to be feared and obeyed. Although the day was made for man, Jesus found that He was called a violator of the Sabbath when He sought to help the suffering or to feed the hungry. Therefore, with His characteristic courage, He challenged the old, outworn, traditional views and proclaimed the merciful mission of this day which God had set apart for His highest uses.

The question of the Sabbath is a vital one in our time and civilization. Some of the same sort of ecclesiastical rigidity menaces the day. Even more it is threatened by a heedless, materialistic, short-sighted, selfish individualism, which would make the Lord's Day like unto other days—or at least only a holiday, instead of a holy day. The spirit and teaching of Jesus on this moot point should be the study of good citizens, as well as of religious leaders.

Multiplying the Master.

Most of the vital personalities of the world have their followers and imitators. Great painters establish schools; great scholars reproduce themselves in pupils. Jesus was true to the tradition of all history when He undertook to multiply His personality by a group of disciples. His message to mankind must be carried by more lips than His own. It was not enough that He should mingle with the crowd that thronged Him and diffuse His ideas; He must have in training a school of apostles.

Thus the twelve were chosen, a company of common men with opportunity to reveal the uncommon possibilities of the ordinary man. Diverse types of character were represented in those who went forth two by two upon the highest mission ever vouchsafed to mortal. The significance of the appointment of the twelve is many-sided, but first and foremost it carries the teaching that even the divine Son of God is dependent upon human agency for the extension of His kingdom in the world.

The New Teaching.

A current phrase in Japan is "dangerous doctrine." This euphemism covers all the radical views, from simple democracy to out-and-out anarchy, which are invading the old order. They are thought to be dangerous because they have power to upset existing conceptions and institutions. Ideas are more powerful than dynamite. When Jesus called His friends to be the "salt of the earth" and the "light of the world," He equipped them with new conceptions of truth, and a gift for discerning truth.

So long has the world been under the spell of the teachings of Jesus that their radical nature, even to this day, is scarcely perceived. The Sermon on the Mount, the Master's inaugural address, was a succession of paradoxes. It reversed the old order and put first the things which had been esteemed as last and least.

Reversing the Common Order.

This marvellous deliverance, up to the level of which the world is but slowly climbing, turned upside down the accepted notions of the time. The Master pronounced as "blessed," not the rich and powerful, and the men of place and honor, but the poor and meek, the persecuted. His philosophy declared that the enviable men were not the conspicuous and wealthy and highly placed. His teaching aimed directly to show that a man's life consisted not in the abundance of the things he possessed, but that it was measured solely by the state of his spirit.

So he bade men to love their enemies, to seek to give rather than to receive, to turn the cheek in non-resistance to the hand that smites, and to rejoice over persecution and hardship. Even more, He interpreted the law as meaning that the real sin was less in the deed than in the thought that prompted the deed, and that a heart of hatred was as criminal as an act of murder.

Simpleness truthfulness, self-denial, lowliness of heart, lavish spending of love, forgiveness of enemies—these were the road to perfection which is like unto the Divine perfection, as pointed out by Christ.

That philosophy has stood the test of the centuries, and now in our day seems to be coming to a full acceptance. When great teachers like Tolstoi rise up and undertake to put into actual practice the Sermon on the Mount, they are not hailed as madmen, but accepted as interpreters of the law of Jesus. This philosophy, uttered on the slopes of Galilee two thousand years ago, is the ruling philosophy of earth today.

Hard Knocks for Ecclesiastics.

All through this long address Jesus scintillated brilliant and scorching flashes of arraignment of the professional religious leaders of His time. Today we would call a man who so spoke an "insurgent." Jesus hated all shams, and he despised the ecclesiastical leaders who used their religion as a cloak for self-seeking. He bade all who would follow Him to have a righteousness that exceeds the righteousness of the scribes and the pharisees. Again and again He heaped up His contempt upon the hypocritical pretenses of men who trusted to their preeminence and vaunting virtue for their reward.

It was common then—and the same notion persists in modified guise—for men who wanted to be counted religious to do their alms in the sight of all men, and to pray on the street corner, and to take the chief places in the synagogues. Their religion was a religion of show. They despised the poor and the sinful. It seemed as if the vocabulary of Jesus was scarcely adequate to express His loathing for this selfish, sinful caricature of the life of holiness which His Father had prescribed for mankind. He did not hesitate to point to the public woman, whom the pharisee despised, as more worthy than the self-righteous aristocrat.

Standing Up for a Servant.

One other striking incident occurs in the quarter's lesson, that of the testimony of Jesus to John the Baptist. Men and Religion workers have frequently pointed out the fearless and outspoken loyalty of the campaign leader, Fred B. Smith, to all his associates. Let anybody criticise one of the team men, and Smith would be to the fore with an unhesitating, unqualified endorsement of that man. That is a Christlike trait. Jesus never went back on a friend.

After John the Baptist had decreased and Christ had increased, the prophet in prison wondered whether things were really coming out as he had expected. He sent friends to inquire Then followed that superb testimony to the brave prophet of the wilderness, that "Among them that are born of women there hath not arisen a greater than John the Baptist." Jesus failed not one whit in honoring the man who had gone before Him.

The example is a good one for the times. In our zeal for the new, and in our ardor in prosecution of modern reforms and developments, let us not forget the old. Every form of progress today is the outworking of earlier ideals and activities. Others have labored and we are entering into their labors. Our present privileges are an inheritance from those who perhaps did not live to see their day. What there is of good now is but the summation of all that went before. As we talk of the uniqueness of this day of social instinct, and of the rapid spread of altruistic ideals, let us not forget the brave souls who held to these ideals through doubt and discouragement. Above all, be it remembered that what we know today of a coming kingdom of man's good and God's glory is but the fruition of the teachings given to the uncomprehending multitudes by Jesus two thousand years ago.

THE ARMY NOT "REORGANIZED"

Fortunately for the service, the army is not likely to be reorganized along the line which congress, for one purpose or another, desires it shall be. The President exercised his veto rights wisely. It is scarcely likely that congress is so intent upon meeting the selfish demands of an army clique, or so desirous of humiliating a singularly energetic and efficient officer, that it will override the veto.

The offensive provision of the army bill is a typical instance of the cowardice of politicians. These men sought the retirement or the dismissal of the present chief of staff. They wish to blockade the natural promotion of a swift moving and resourceful young brigadier who had won his high office by bringing the Philippine rebellion to a close. They purposed making it impossible for the engineer directing the work at Panama to be rewarded. But they hadn't the bravery to legislate against these men directly. They went the long way around. They "reorganized" the army upon such lines that the three officers, unnamed, unmentioned, would find themselves either out in the cold or that their promotion was barred by law.

Just as sunlight is destructive to certain disease germs, legislation of this sort cannot stand the light of publicity. It is a coward's statesmanship. Major General Wood, Brigadier General Funston and Colonel Goethals are saved from further humiliation because the country is fully acquainted with the aims and methods of their enemies.

MORGAN AND CURRENCY.

In the darkest hours of the panic of October, 1907, J. Pierpont Morgan came to the rescue of the stock exchange with $25,000,000 of money. That same day, the government put $25,000,000 on deposit in the banks of New York.

Now whether it was the government money that Mr. Morgan gave out to stay the tumult of the brokers, manipulators and industrial captains it has not been learned definitely. But the coincidence suggests it. It also suggests the reform of the banking and currency system of the United States so that such a coincidence could never excite a suspicion of the kind.

The currency question has been before congress since the first session after the panic. Nothing has been done. Are folk not justified in entertaining another suspicion—that men like Morgan do not want reform and have prevented it?

The story is told of a Texas mule that brays every time it crosses a railroad track. Chivalrous donkey, to warn approaching locomotives.

Not that it is likely to happen very often, but is a woman who kisses a man contrary to his wishes guilty of assault and battery?

The worst of June is that it contains only thirty days.

Varieties

In France eagles are being trained to attack airships.

Horse drawn cabs have been prohibited on the streets of Berlin.

French physicians are considering a general advance in their prices.

The codfish shipped out of Newfoundland each year is valued at $3,000,000.

The birth rate in Scotland fell last year to 25.65 a thousand, the lowest recorded rate.

Women are employed by the Berlin police to unearth "baby farms" in that city.

By a new system of machine telegraphy 300 words a minute can be sent.

The telephone line across the Isthmus of Panama is strung on old railroad tracks.

Switzerland is preparing to reserve a part of the Lower Engadine as a national park.

Of the 112 tourists who lost their lives last year by Alpine ascents, 12 were women.

Ton for ton, warships are built in this country as quickly as those abroad and at less cost.

A system of electric signalling for mines, operated by a hand generator, has been invented.

Fourteen hours was considered a day's work for miners during the early part of the last century.

An amateur horticulturist in California has succeeded in breeding a seedless tomato of large size.

Venice is to be connected to the Island of Lido by a subway electric road, a distance of two miles.

It is announced that petroleum has been discovered in the Mozambique district of East Africa.

There are 11,400,000 square miles in the British empire, 8,400,000 in Russia, and 209,000 in the German empire.

Copper, zinc, aluminum and magnesium compose a new bronze invented in Germany for airship parts.

The total production of gold in Australia in 1911 was valued at $79,920,000, as against $66,249,500 in 1910.

Nearly 60,000 trees are planted in Sweden by school children under the guidance of their teachers.

Electricity was first used in a mine in 1879, when a colliery at Earnock, Scotland, was lighted with electric lamps.

A floating drydock with a lifting capacity of 30,000 tons has been built for the British admiralty.

While a man's heart is beating 70 times a horse's is pulsating but 40 times and an elephant's only 30.

Migration from country to town has become a national menace in France. Steps are being taken to arrest it.

The gross receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted to £127,216,000 last year, as against £123,925,565 in 1910.

Chinese railroads are putting considerable tracts in young trees to furnish their lines with ties and trestle timber.

Electric lamps for use in mines were first designed for rescue work, but now they are extensively used by miners.

A bracket to hold a book for a person who wishes to read while reclining in bed has been patented by an Illinois man.

It is believed that this country's exports in manufactures for the present fiscal year will reach the $1,000,000,000 mark.

A locomotive that originally was built in 1847 has been reconstructed and given light work to do by an English railroad.

Nearly $4,000,000 worth of furs were sold at the Irbit, (Russia,) fair this year. Of this amount squirrel skins brought $1,640,700.

It has been computed that one day of fog in London entails an extra expense of from $30,000 to $50,000.

It is estimated that the original supply of coal in the south underlying 87,606 square miles of its territory was 532,438,000,000 tons.

In western Australia there were 2,400 miles of railways at the close of 1910, an excess of 258 miles, compared with the previous year.

The name "gazette" as applied to a newspaper is derived from a small Venetian coin, the price of the first news sheet published there.

Copenhagen's sea commerce is increasing each year, partly because of the modern facilities for loading and discharging cargoes.

The total amount invested in factories in this country in 1909 amounted to $18,428,270,000, an increase of 105.3 per cent compared with 1899.

Whether shrimps shall be sold on Sunday in the Billingsgate market has become a contested question in connection with the Sunday closing agitation.

An electric process will detect accurately minute particles of bichromate of potash in solution. It is of value in chemistry and was discovered by a Parisian.

Martinique boasts of 15 sugar factories of which five also turn out rum. The exports of sugar in 1910 were valued at $3,135,515. The rum exports were valued at $1,412,525.

A coiled wire spring that can be fastened upon almost any article of furniture forms the base for a new electric light socket intended to bring the lamp close to where it is needed.

An inquest at Stockport, England, developed the fact that death had been caused by blood poisoning originating in a slight scratch on the nose inflicted by a woman's hatpin.

Water-driven electric power plants with a capacity of 67,667 horsepower were installed in Sweden last year. The Stopforsana waterfall was utilized to drive one of the largest plants.

Russia, it is reported, is to build two new battleships at the Cramps shipyard in Philadelphia and two at the Vickers works in England. The finished ships will cost probably $12,000,000 each.

The use of motor wagons to carry parcels between London and Birmingham has proved so successful that the postal authorities are about to make an extension of the service to Manchester.

Tests show that bridge timbers which had been a quarter of a century in service were stronger than selected pieces of timber a year old, which had been passed as first class building material.

FT AND SHERMAN GAIN NOMINATED

esident and Vice Presi-dent Are Honored by Their Party.

liseum, Chicago, June 24.—Triump- in the Titanic struggle that has ded the historic Republican party, liam Howard Taft Saturday night renominated for president of the ed States.

the total of 1,078 delegates, only voted for him, while 344 others re- med mute, constituting a silent but hty protest against his re-election. llowing the choosing of the presi- the controlling directors of the orious administration carried out plan decided on long ago, also to inate Vice President James S. rman, of New York. No opposition manifested and he was chosen on va voce vote.

times like the French conven- in the days of the Terror, it was d by the shrieking, gesticulating, sponsible throng in the gallery, h hurled forth its frothy decrees he delegates below and demanded execution in defiance of con- ted authority.

Colonel Not Presented.

edient to his command, the fol- ers of Roosevelt did not present name for the nominating list, al- gh Comptroller E. A. Prender- of New York, had prepared an ress of presentation.

t in defiance of these explicit or- accompanying the declaration the convention was tainted with t, delegates led by Illinois insist- pon casting their votes for him. r did United States Senator Al- B. Cummins, of Iowa, present his e to be formally given to the as- blage. His confrere in the pro- sive movement, United States ator Robert M. La Follette, of nsin, first announcing that he idated the platform adopted, al- d his fighting followers in his e state and in North Dakota to ite their commission from the le at the direct primaries.

e vote came as a a climax of five s of racking riot, a tense period of rish fighting without parallel in history of American politics. Un- other deliverances of momentous rgies, it did not bring the balm of e to soothe the tempestuous con- ns.

he roll call of states for candi- es for the nomination for Presi- t was ordered at 5:53 p. m. Iowa New York were called in turn; answer. The name of Cummins not come from Iowa, nor that of sevelt from New York.

Warren G. Harding of Ohio, took platform at 5:58 p. m. to nom- e Taft. Harding's insistence that people do rule" was followed by s of "Where?" His first mentionn Taft's name brought the Taft men their feet and a noisy demonstra- began. The Roosevelt men sat t and under the Taft cheers an undertone of booing not easy locate.

enator Root remained seated, but ost every other notable on the e joined in the cheering.

Taft States Parade.

he Taft states began parading aisles. Wrenching the signs ch specified their state names m the standards, enthusiastic del- es poured into the aisles, shout- wildly. A red banner with the known features of the chief ex- ive was passed up on the ros- m to Harding. The Ohioan waved hile cheers on cheers rocked the ding. Upon the stage Col. E. T. yer, assistant sergeant-at-arms, led out of his pocket a gold ed picture of Taft, and this the signal for another wild out- st. Chairman Root rapped vainly order, but the blows of his gavel t unheeded and unheard in the

ormer Vice President Fairbanks d the report of the committee on lutions on the platform.

he platform does not contain any an suffrage plank nor does it vide for the initiative and refer- um. As reported by the major- of the resolutions committee, it adopted.

he rapid progress made by the ention after the contests were osed of, in the adoption of re- rts of all of the committees up to of the committee on resolu- ns, materially altered the pros- ts as to final adjournment.

ARCHLIGHTS ON LINERS

terin Auguste Victoria Has One of 800,000 Candle Power.

ew ork, June 24.—The liner Kaiser- Auguste Victoria, just in from Ham- g, is the second liner to arrive here e the Titanic disaster equipped a searchlight, the first being the ona of an Italian line.

he Kaiserin's is an 800,000 candle e light, fixed on the starboard bow ve five feet abaft the stem, in at old sailors call the "eyes of the p."

Captain Rosser tried his searchlight the first time on the voyage by ning it on the Scotland lightship, or five miles away and by it he ld read her name quite easily. glare also woke up the crew of light ship and caused the cook to n out to get breakfast, in the belief it was broad daylight.

he Philadelphia boy who is going to an education with the $2,600 he ned in twelve years by selling news- pers will be pretty sure to take col- seriously.

LANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES REMEDY FOR MEN

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Don't
Let stricture or varicocele ruin your life. They destroy health and vitality. I found the cure 17 years ago. Safe, painless. My book gives symptoms and cure. Sent free. No free sample swindle.
G. ALLAN ROWE, M. D.,
110 N. Pearl St., S. Buffalo, N. Y.

NATIONAL PLATFORM ADOPTED IN CHICAGO

Chicago, June 24.—The Republican party, assembled by its representatives in national convention, declares its unchanging faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people. We renew our allegiance to the principles of the Republican party and our devotion to the cause of Republican institutions established by the fathers.

It is appropriate that we should now recall with a sense of veneration and gratitude the name of our first great leader, who was nominated in this city, and whose lofty principles and superb devotion to his country are an inspiration to the party he honored—Abraham Lincoln. In the present state of public affairs we should be inspired by his broad statesmanship and by his tolerant spirit toward men.

The Republican party looks back upon its record with pride and satisfaction, and forward to its new responsibilities with hope and confidence. Its achievements in government constitutes the most luminous pages in our history. Our greatest national advance has been made during the years of its ascendancy in public affairs. It has been genuinely and always a party of progress; it has never been either stationary or reactionary. It has gone from the fulfillment of one great pledge to the fulfillment of another in response to the public need and to the popular will.

We believe in our self-controlled representative democracy which is a government of laws not of men, and in which order is the pre-requ'site of progress.

The principles of constitutional government, which make provision for orderly and effective expression of the popular will, for the protection of civil liberty and the rights of men, and for the interpretation of the law by an untrammeled and independent judiciary, have proved themselves capable of sustaining the structure of a government which, after more than a century of development, embraces 100,000,000 of people, scattered over a wide and diverse territory, but bound by common purpose, common ideals and common affection to the constitution of the United States. Under the const'ttuion and the principles asserted and vitalized by it, the United States has grown to be one of the great civilized and civilizing powers of the earth. It offers a home and an opportunity to the ambitious and the industrious from other lands. Resting upon the broad basis of a people's confidence and a people's support, and managed by the people themselves, the government of the United States will meet the problems of the future as satisfactorily as it has solved those of the past.

The Republican party is now, as always, a party of advanced and constructive statesmanship. It is prepared to go forward with the solution of those new questions, which social, economic and political development have brought into the forefront of the nation's interest. It will strive, not only in the nation, but in the several states, to enact the necessary legislation to safeguard the public health; to limit effectively the labor of women and children to protect wage earners engaged in dangerous occupations; to enact comprehens've and generous workman's compensation laws in place of the present wasteful and unjust system of employers' liability; and in all possible ways to satisfy the just demand of the people for the study and solution of the complex and constantly changing problems of social welfare.

Rights for All.

In dealing with these questions, it is important that the rights of every individual to the freest possible development of his own powers and resources and to the control of his own justly acquired property, so far as those are compatible with the rights of others, shall not be interfered with or destroyed. The social and political structure of the United States rests upon the civil liberty of the individual, and for the preservation of that liberty the people have wisely, in the national and state constitutions, put definite limitations upon themselves and upon their governmental officers and agencies. To enforce these limitations, to secure the orderly and coherent exercise of governmental powers, and to protect the rights of even the numblest and least favored individual are the function of independent courts of justice.

The Republican party reafirms its intention to uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, both state and federal, and it will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. An orderly method is provided under our system of government by which the people may, when they choose, alter or amend the constitutional provisions which underlie that government. Until these constitutional provisions are so altered or amended, in orderly fashion, it is the duty of the courts to see to it that when challenged they are enforced.

That the courts, both federal and state, may bear the heavy burden laid upon them to the complete satisfaction of public opinion we favor legislation to prevent long delays and the tedious and costly appeals which have so often amounted to a denial of justice in civil cases and to a failure to protect the public at large in criminal cases.

Since the responsibility of the judiciary is so great the standards of judicial action must be always and everywhere above suspicion and reproach. While we regard the recall of judges as unnecesary and unwise we favor such action as may be necessary to simplify the process by which any judge who is found to be derelict 'n his duty may be removed from office.

Together with peaceful and orderly development at home, the Republican party earnestly favors all measures for the establishment and protection of the peace of the world and for the development of closer relations between the various nations of the earth. It believes most earnestly in the peaceful settlement of international disputes and in the reference of all justifiable controversies between nations to an international court of justice.

Monopoly and Privilege.

The Republican party is opposed to special privileges and to monopoly. It placed upon the statute book the interstate commerce act of 1887, and the important amendments thereto, and the anti-trust act of 1890, and it has consistently and successfully enforced the provisions of these laws. It will take no backward step to permit the reestablishment in any degree of conditions which were intolerable.

Experience makes it plain that the business of the country may be carried on without fear or without disturbance and at the same time without resort to practices which are abhorrent to the common sense of justice. The Republican party favors the enactment of legislation supplementary to the existing anti-trust act which will define as criminal offenses those specific acts that uniformly mark attempts to restrain and to monopolize trade to the end that those who honestly intend to obey the law may have a guide for their action, and that those who aim to violate the law may the more surely be punished.

The same certainty should be given to the law prohibiting combinations and monopolies that characterizes other provisions of commercial law in order that no part of the field of business opportunity may be restricted by monopoly or combination, that business success honorably achieved may not be converted into crime, and that the right of every man to acquire commodities, and particularly the necessaries of life, in an open market uninfluenced by the manipulation of trust or combination, may be preserved.

Federal Trade Comfision.

In the enforcement and administration of federal laws governing interstate commerce and enterprises impressed woth a public use engaged therein, there is much that may be committed to a federal trade commission, thus placing in the hands of an administrative board many of the functions now necessarily exercised by the courts. This will promote promptness in the administration of the law and avoid delays and technicalities incident to court procedure.

The Tariff.

We reaffirm our belief in a protective tariff. The Republican tariff policy has been of the greatest benefit to the country, developing our resources, diversifying our industries and protecting our workmen against competition with cheaper labor abroad, thus establishing for our wage-earners the American standard of living. The protective tariff is so woven into the fabric of our industrial and agricultural life that to substitute for it a tariff for revenue only would destroy many industries and throw millions of our people out of employment. The products of the farm and of the mine should receive the same measure of protection as other products of American labor.

We hold that the import duties should be high enough while yielding a sufficient revenue to protect adequately American industries and wages. Some of the existing import duties are too high and should be reduced. Readjustment should be made from time to time to conform to changing conditions and to reduce excessive rates, but without injury to any American industry. To accomplish this, correct information is indispensable. This information can best be obtained by an expert commission, as the large volume of useful facts contained in the recent reports of the tarfiff board has demonstrated.

The pronounced feature of modern industrial life is its enormous diversification. To apply tariff rates justly to these changing conditions requires closer study and more scientific methods than ever before. The Republican party has shown, by its creation of a tariff board, its recognition of this situation, of its determination to be equal to it. We condemn the Democratic party for its failure either to provide funds for the continuance of this board or to make some other provision for securing the information requisite for intelligent tariff legislation. We protest against the Democratic method of legislating on these vitally important subjects without careful investigation.

We condemn the Democratic tariff bills passed by the house of representatives of the Sixty-second Congress, as sectional, as injurious to the public credit, and as destructive of business enterprise.

Cost of Living.

The steadily increasing cost of living has, become a matter not only of national but of world-wide concern. The fact that it is not due to the protective tariff system is evidenced by the existence of similar conditions in countries which have a tariff policy different from our own, as well as by the fact that the cost of living has increased while rates of duty have remained stationary or been reduced.

The Republican party will support a prompt scientific inquiry into the causes which are operative, both in the United States and elsewhere, to increase the cost of living. When the exact figures are known, it will take the necessary steps to remove any abuses that may be found to exist, in order that the cost of the food, clothing and shelter of the people may in no way be unduly or artificially increased.

Banking and Currency.

The Republican party has always stood for a sound currency and for safe banking methods. It is responsible for the resumption of specie payments and for the establishment of the gold standard. It is committed to the progressive development of our banking and currency system. Our banking arrangements today need further revision to meet the requirements of currency conditions. We need measures which will prevent the recurrence of money panics and financial disturbances and which will promote the prosperity of business and the welfare of labor by producing constant employment. We need better currency facilities for the movement of crops in the west and south. We need banking arrangements under American auspices for the encouragement and better conduct of our foreign trade in attaining these ends the independence of individual banks, whether organized under national or state charters, must be carefully protected and our banking and currency system must be safeguarded from any possibility of domination by sectional, financial, or political interests.

It is of great importance to the social and economic welfare of this country that its farmers have facilities for borrowing easily and cheaply the money they need to increase the productivity of their land. It is as important that financial machinery be provided to supply the demand of farmers for credit as it is that the banking and currency systems e reformed in the interest of general business. Therefore, we recommend and urge an authoritative investigation of agricultural credit societies and corporations in other countries, and the passage of state and federal laws for the establishment and capable supervision of organizations having for their purpose the loaning of funds to farmers.

The Civil Service.

We reaffirm our adherence to the principle of appointment to public office based on proved fitness, and tenure during good behavior and efficiency. The Republican party stands committed to the maintenance, extension and enforcement of the civil service law and it favors the passage of legislation empowering the President to extend the competitive service so far as practicable. We favor legislation to make possible the equitable retirement of disabled and superannuated members of the civil service, in order that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.

We favor the amendment of the federal employes' liability law so as to extend its provision to all government employes, as well as to provide a liberal scale of compensation for injury and death.

Campaign Contributions.

We favor such additional legislation as may be necessary more effectually to prohibit corporations from contributing funds, directly or indirectly, to campaigns for the nomination or election of the President, the vice president, senators and representatives in congress. We heartily approve the recent act of congress requiring the fullest publicity in regard to all campaign contributions, whether made in connection with primaries, conventions or elections.

Conservation Policy.

We rejoice in the success of the distinctive Republican policy of the conservation of our national resources, for their use by the people without waste and without monopoly. We pledge ourselves to a continuance of such a policy.

We favor such fair and reasonable rules and regulations as will not discourage or interfere with actual bona fide home seekers, prospectors and miners in the acquisition of public lands under existing laws.

Parcels Post.

In the interest of the general public, and particularly of the agricultural communities, we favor legislation looking to the establishment, under proper regulations, of a parcels post, the postal rates to be graduated under a zone system in proportion to the length of carriage.

Protection of American Citizenship.

We approve the action taken by the President and the congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation and that will prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens, whether native-born or alien, and regardless of race, religion or previous political allegiance. The right of asylum is a precious possession of the people of the United States and it is to be neither surrendered nor restricted.

The Navy.

We believe in the maintenance of an adequate navy for the national defense, and we condemn the action of the Democratic house of representatives in refusing to authorize the construction of additional ships.

Merchant Marine.

We believe that one of the country's most urgent needs is a revived merchant marine. There should be American ships, and plenty of them, to make use of the great American inter-oceanic canal now nearing completion

Flood Prevention in the Mississippi Valley

The Mississippi river is the nation's drainage ditch. Its flood waters, gathered from 31 states and the Dominion of Canada, constitute an overpowering force which breaks the levees and pours its torrents over many million acres of the richest land in the union, stopping mails, impeding commerce and causing great loss of life and property. These floods are national in scope, and the disasters they produce seriously affect the general affect the general welfare.

The state, unaided, cannot cope with this giant problem; hence we believe the federal government should assume a fair proportion of the burden of its control, so as to prevent the disasters from recurring floods.

Reclamation.

We favor the continuance of the policy of the government with regard to the reclamation of arid lands; and for the encouragement of the speedy settlement and improvement of such lands we favor an amendment to the law that will reasonably extend the time within which the cost of any reclamation project may be repaid by the land owners under it.

Rivers and Harbors.

We favor a liberal and systematic policy for the improvement of our rivers and harbors. Such improvement should be made upon expert information and after a careful comparison of cost and prospective benefits.

Alaska.

We favor a liberal policy toward Alaska to promote the development of the great resources of that district, with such safeguards as will prevent waste and monopoly.

We favor the opening of the coal lands to development through a law leasing the lands on such terms as will invite development and provide fuel for the navy and the commerce of the Pacific Ocean, while retaining title in the United States to prevent monopoly.

Philippine Policy.

The Philippine policy of the Republican party has been and is inspired by the belief that our duty toward the Filipino people is a national obligation which should remain entirely free from partisan politics.

Immigration.

We pledge the Republican party to the enactment of appropriate laws to give relief from the constantly growing evil of induced or undesirable immigration, which is inimical to the progress and welfare of the people of the United States.

Safety at Sea.

We favor the speedy enactment of laws to provide that seamen shall not be compelled to endure involuntary servitude, and that life and property at sea shall be safeguarded by the ample equipment of vessels with life-saving appliances and with full complements of skilled, able-bodied seamen to operate them.

Republican Accomplishment.

The aproaching completion of the Panama canal, the establishment of a bureau of mines, the institution of postal savings banks, the increased provision made in 1912 for the aged and infirm soldiers and sailors of the republic and for their widows, and the vigorous administration of the laws relating to pure food and drugs, all mark the successful progress of Republican administration and a rational evidence of its effectiveness.

Economy and Efficiency in Government.

We commend the earnest effort of the Republican administration to secure greater economy and increased efficiency in the conduct of government business; extravagant appropriations and the creation of unnecessary offices are an injustice to the taxpayer and a bad example to the citizen.

Civic Duty.

We call upon the people to quicken their interest in public affairs, to condemn and punish lynchings and other forms of lawlessness and to strengthen in all possible ways a respect for law and the observance of it. Indifferent citizenship is an evil from which the law affords no adequate protection and for which legislation can provide no remedy.

We congratulate the people of Arizona and New Mexico upon the admission of those states, thus merging in the union in final and enduring form the last remaining portion of our continental territory.

Republican Administration.

We challenge successful criticism of the 16 years of Republican administration of our Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. We heartily reaffirm the endorsement of President McKinley contained in the platform of 1900 and 1904, and that of President Roosevelt contained in the platforms of 1904 and 1908.

We invite the intelligent judgment of the American people upon the administration of William H. Taft. The country has prospered and been at peace under his presidency. During the years in which he had the co-operation of a Republican congress, an unexampled amount of constructive legislation was framed and passed in the interest of the people and in obedience of their wish. That legislation is a record on which any administration might appeal with confidence to the favorable judgment of history.

We appeal to the American electorate upon the record of the Republican party and upon this declaration of its principles and purposes. We are confident that, under the leadership of the candidates here to be nominated, our appeal will not be in vain; that the Republican party will meet every just expectation of the people whose servant it is; that, under its administration and its laws our nation will continue to advance; that peace and prosperity will abide with the people; and that new glory will be added to the great republic.

343 Withheld Votes on Taft Platform

The vote of the convention on the adoption of the Taft platform, in which 343 Roosevelt progressives refused to vote was as follows:

Votes and States.	Yeas.	Nays.
24—Alabama	22	..
6—Arizona	6	..
18—Arkansas	17	1
26—California	2	..
12—Colorado	12	..
14—Connecticut	14	..
6—Delaware	6	..
12—Florida	12	..
28—Georgia	28	..
8—Idaho	8	..
58—Illinois	46	..
30—Indiana	21	2
26—Iowa	16	10
20—Kansas	2	..
26—Kentucky	26	..
20—Louisiana	20	..
12—Maine	12	..
16—Maryland	9	..
26—Masachusetts	20	..
30—Michigan	22	..
24—Minnesota	..	..
20—Mississippi	17	..
36—Misosuri	36	..
26—Missouri	36	..
8—Montana	8	..
16—Nebraska	..	..
6—Nevada	6	..
8—New Hampsire	8	..
28—New Jersey	..	..
8—New Mexico	8	..
90—New York	85	..
24—North Carolina	6	..
10—North Dakota	10	..
48—Ohio	14	..
20—Oklahoma	4	1
10—Oregon	4	2
76—Pennsylvania	10	..
10—Rhode Island	10	..
18—South Dakota	15	..
24—Tennessee	22	..
40—Texas	28	1
8—Utah	8	..
8—Vermont	6	..
24—Virginia	22	..
14—Washington	14	..
16—West Virginia	..	26
26—Wisconsin	6	..
6—Wyoming	2	..
2—Alaska	2	..
2—District of Columbia	6	..
6—Hawaii	2	..
2—Philippines	2	..
2—Porto Rico	2	..
Total	666	43

Present but not voting—68.
Absent—16.

Vote for President

Though 344 delegates refused to vote, many had left the convention hall, and 107 insisted upon voting for Roosevelt, despite the fact that he had withdrawn from the convention and was not a candidate, Taft was nominated by 561 votes. The selection of Taft was conceded after less than half the states had responded to roll-call. La Follettee, who, it was thought, might prove a serious opponent, received only 41 votes. Cummins and Hughes, who were not candidates, received 17 and 2 votes respectively. Several states refused to vote. Delegates who voted for Col. Roosevelt did so because they had been instructed to support him.

The result of the roll-call was as follows:

Votes and States.	Taft.	Roose.	LaFol.
24—Alabama	22	..	..
6—Arizona	6	..	..
18—Arkansas	17	..	..
26—California	2	..	..
12—Colorado	12	..	..
14—Connecticut	14	..	..
6—Delaware	6	..	..
12—Florida	12	..	..
28—Georgia	28	..	..
8—Idaho	1	..	..
58—Illinois	2	52	..
30—Indiana	20	3	..
26—Iowa	16	..	..
20—Kansas	2	..	..
26—Kentucky	2	..	..
20—Louisiana	20	..	..
12—Maine	..	..	..
36—Massachusetts	20	..	..
20—Michigan	20	9	..
24—Minnesota	..	..	..
20—Mississippi	17	..	..
36—Missouri	16	..	..
8—Montana	8	..	..
16—Nebraska	..	2	..
6—Nevada	6	..	..
8—N. Hampshire	8	..	..
28—New Jersey	..	2	..
8—New Mexico	7	1	..
90—New oYrk	76	8	..
24—North Carolina	1	1	..
10—North Dakota	..	..	10
48—Ohio	14	..	..
20—Oklahoma	4	1	..
10—Oregon	..	8	..
76—Pennsylvania	9	2	..
10—Rhode Island	10	..	..
18—South Carolina	16	..	..
10—South Dakota	..	5	5
24—Tennessee	23	1	..
40—Texes	31	..	..
8—Utah	8	..	..
8—Vermont	6	..	..
24—Virginia	22	..	..
14—Washington	14	..	..
16—West Virginia	..	..	..
26—Wisconsin	..	..	26
6—Wyoming	6	..	..
2—Alaska	2	..	..
2—Dis. Columbia	2	..	..
6—Hawaii	6	..	..
2—Philippines	2	..	..
2—Porto Rico	2	..	..
Total	561	107	41

Taft 561
Roosevelt 107
La Follette 41
Cummins 17
Hughes 2
Present but not voting..... 344

Sherman Selected As Taft's Partner

Five candidates for the vice president nomination were named, but Vice President James S. Sherman was chosen by an overwhelming majority. Governor Hadley, of Missouri, received votes from Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts and Michigan. Wisconsin gave a complimentary vote to Charles E. Merriam, and Illinois did likewise for Howard F. Gillette. Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, was given two votes.

The vote for Sherman and Hadley and the official results follow:

Votes and States.	Sherman.	Hadley.
24—Alabama	22	..
6—Arizona	6	..
18—Arkansas	18	..
26—California	2	..
12—Colorado	12	..
14—Connecticut	14	..
6—Delaware	6	..
12—Florida	12	..
28—Georgia	28	..
8—Idaho	..	8
58—Illinois	10	..
30—Indiana	21	2
26—Iowa	16	..
20—Kansas	2	..
26—Kentucky	26	..
20—Louisiana	20	..
12—Ma'ne	..	..
16—Maryland	8	..
36—Massachusetts	15	3
30—Michigan	20	1
24—Minnesota	..	..
20—Mississippi	17	..
26—Missouri	20	..
8—Montana	8	..
16—Nebraska	..	..
6—Nevada	6	..
8—New Hampshire	8	..
28—New Jersey	28	..
8—New Mexico	8	..
90—New York	87	..
24—North Carolina	6	..
10—North Dakota	..	..
48—Ohio	14	..
20—Oklahoma	4	..
10—Oregon	..	..
76—Pennsylvania	12	..
10—Rhode Island	10	..
18—South Carolina	15	..
10—South Dakota	..	..
24—Tennessee	23	..
40—Texas	31	..
8—Utah	8	..
8—Vermont	6	..
24—Virginia	22	..
14—Washington	14	..
16—West Virginia	..	..
26—Wisconsin	..	..
6—Wyoming	6	..
2—Alaska	2	..
2—District of Columbia	2	..
6—Hawaii	6	..
2—Philippines	2	..
2—Porto Rico	2	..
Total	597	14

Sherman 597
Borah 21
Merriam 20
Hadley 14
Beveridge 2
Gillette 1
Present but not voting..... 352

THINK BOYS DERAILED TRAIN

Youngsters Held for Pere Marquette Wreck.

Flint, Mich., June 21.—As a result of an investigation made yesterday by Detective John Peters, of Saginaw, three boys are under surveillance on suspicion of having turned a switch and derailed the Pere Marquette passenger train bound from Bay City to Detroit in the north end of the city Wednesday night. The train was brought to a standstill after the engine and an express car had run off the end of the siding.

OVER 200,000 ASK FOR NEW PENSION

Great Rush of Applicants Under New Law Passed Last Month.

Washington, June 19.—Despite the fact that more than 100 veterans of the civil war die each day, an increased force of clerks will be needed at the pension office to handle the increase in pension rates provided by the new pension act, passed three weeks ago.

Already more than 200,000 applications have been received and before the rush is ended it is expected that the number will reach the 500,000 mark. The pension bill is exact in its requirements and rates, necessitating a great deal of research work among the old files, establishing the exact number of years, months, and even days, which the applicant served in the army.

The new pension bill has provided stipulated rates for pensioners, rank not to be considered, for the years, months and days. Age of applicant is also taken into consideration. The act includes any person who served during the civil war or in the war with Mexico. A separate clause providing a pension of $30 a month for all who are unfit and incapacitated for manual labor is also included.

Length of Service Counts.

The date of his enlistment and the date of his mustering out are noted on a card index. The length of service is computed. All furlough, sick leaves, and absence by desertion are computed, and the number of days away from actual service are taken from his time. This done his age is noted. Then by reading the table provided for by the recent act of congress, the pension office knows just what he should receive each month.

The pension office has 18 branch agencies. Every veteran drawing a pension is under one of these agencies. He receives a voucher stating how much is due him. He signs this under oath administered usually by a post-office official, and returns it to the agency. A check for the amount of his pension is then sent to him. Each office pays every three months.

The schedule of rates under the new law and the rules of the pension office are given in this table:

Age.	62.	66.	70.	75.
Ninety days	$13.00	$13.00	$18.00	$21.00
Six months	13.50	15.50	19.00	22.50
One year	14.00	16.00	20.00	24.00
One and a half years	14.50	16.50	21.50	27.00
Two years	15.00	17.00	23.00	30.00
Two and a half years	15.50	18.50	24.00	30.00
Three yrs. and over	16.00	19.00	25.00	30.00

Mexican war—Service of 60 days or more and honorable discharge in the war with Mexico, $30 per month.

Pensions for veterans of the civil war have cost the government something over $4,135,719,856. An appropriation of $153,000,000 has been made for this year's disbursements, and next year this will be increased to $164,000,000. The war of the revolution pension lists are estimated to have cost the governempt about $70,000,000, the war of 1812, $45,853,024; Indian wars, $11,192,205, and the war with Mexico, $45,279,686. The Spanish war pension estimate is $34,142,976, which, added to the regular enlistment and the unclassified pensions, brings the grand total up to $4,380,381,730.

"There is no telling how much this increase will cost the government," said Commissioner James L. Davenport. "More than 50,000 veterans die each year, and the rate of mortality will increase. However, about half of those who die leave widows who are entitled to pension, provided they had been married to the pensioner prior to June 27, 1890.

Voucher System to Go.

The greatest change planned in the pension office is the abolition of the voucher system of the quarterly payment of pensions. A bill is now before congress which provides that the payment of pensions may be made directly to the pensioner by check. The saving will be tremendous.

Now every three months a pensioner has to swear before a post official on his voucher. This costs him 25 cents. Four times a year and it costs him a dollar. As there are something over 500,000 pensioners it costs the pensioners as a total $500,000.

Intellectual Living.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

The essence of intellectual living does not reside in extent of science or in perfection of expression, but in a constant preference for higher thoughts over lower thoughts. Here is the secret of that fascination which belongs to intellectual pursuits, that they reveal to us a little more, and yet a little more, of the eternal order of the universe, establishing us so firmly in what is known, that we acquire an unshakable confidence in the laws which govern what is not, and never can be known.

DOCTOR'S SHIFT
Now Gets Along Without it.

A physician says: "Until last fall I used to eat meat for my breakfast and suffered with indigestion until the meat had passed from the stomach.

"Last fall I began the use of Grape-Nuts for breakfast and very soon found I could do without meat, for my body got all the nourishment necessary from the Grape-Nuts and since then I have not had any indigestion and am feeling better and have increased in weight.

"Since finding the benefit I derived from Grape-Nuts I have prescribed the food for all my patients suffering from indigestion or over-feeding and also for those recovering from disease where I want a food easy to take and certain to digest and which will not overtax the stomach.

"I always find the result I look for when I prescribe Grape-Nuts. For ethical reasons please omit my name." Name given by mail by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The reason for the wonderful amount of nutriment, and the easy digestion of Grape-Nuts is not hard to find.

In the first place, the starchy part of the wheat and barley goes through various processes of cooking, to perfectly change the starch into dextrose or grape-sugar, in which state it is ready to be easily absorbed by the blood.

The parts in the wheat and barley which Nature can make use of for rebuilding brain and nerve centres are retained in this remarkable food, and thus the human body is supplied with the powerful strength producers, so easily noticed after one has eaten Grape-Nuts each day for a week or 10 days.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

MAIL ORDER MARKET
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

TWO DOLLARS and a half per $10 share now buys stock in one of the most promising concerns in New York state. F. B. Sprague, Smyrna, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—In every town, a reliable man to distribute circulars, samples, papers; tack signs, etc. Good pay; no canvassing. Enclose stamp. Charles L. Sims, Rosebank, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Men and women for government positions; $80.00 month; annual vacations; short hours; no "layoffs;" common education sufficient; over 12,000 appointments coming; influence unnecessary; farmers eligible; send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-82, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

FOR SALE—160 acres bottom land highly improved at a bargain. For description address J. F. Trice, Hasting, Okla.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SELL your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk C, Lincoln, Neb.

PERSONAL.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

LADIES, our new "Rubber Protector" is the best; safe, secure; mailed $1; particulars 2c postage. Leipsic Medicine Co., 921 Avondale ave., Toledo, Ohio.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper containing hundreds of advertisements of marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. THE CORRESPONDENT, Toledo, Ohio.

FREE HOROSCOPE—Have yours accurately cast by Madame Maude, famous in England, where she foretold events for many notable people. Send 10c with date of birth for trial reading. Madame Maude, 5125 Cornell Ave., Chicago.

MARRY—Thousands wealthy, will marry soon. All ages, nationality. Descriptions free. Western Club, Dept. G, 268 Market, San Francisco, Calif.

Marry—Hundreds of wealthy members wishing to marry soon. Description free. Reliable Club, Mrs. Wrubel, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address, Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

A five-line advertisement, same size and style as the above, will cost only $3.00 for one insertion in the

Mail Order Market Column of

The Toledo Weekly Blade

You can place your proposition in a Quarter Million Homes, from Maine to California, and before over a Million Readers every week.

A new business can be started or you can buy, sell or trade by using the Mail Order Market of The Toledo Weekly Blade.

FILL OUT THE COUPON BELOW.

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure..... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $..... to cover the cost of same.

Name .....

Street .....

City and State.....

MISS NEWBERRY IS MARRIED

Detroit Girl Jilts British Captain to Wed American.

Detroit, Mich., June 20.—Miss Carrol Newberry, daughter of former Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry, was late Wednesday afternoon married to Frank Brooks, Jr. son of the vice president and general manager of the Detroit United railway.

The engagement of Miss Newberry to Captain W. H. Alleyne, a popular British army officer stationed in the Bermudas, was recently canceled after Captain Alleyne had arrived in Detroit for the wedding, which was to have taken place yesterday.

When the engagement was canceled it was reported that Mr. Brooks was the cause of Miss Newberry's decision.

So quickly were the arrangements for yesterday's wedding made that the bride's father, who has been in Chicago at the Republican national convention, could not arrange his plans so as to be present at the ceremony, which was attended by Mrs. Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Brooks, father and mother of the bridegroom, and 30 immediate friends of the two families.

Rev. Joseph A. Vance performed the ceremony at 4 o'clock in the First Presbyterian church, and at 5:20 o'clock had slipped aboard the steamer City

The PEACE PAGE.

Names of Our States and the Meanings

Alabama—The name is of Indian origin,, signifying "Here we rest."

Arizona—An Indian word meaning "Sand Hills."

Arkansas—French and Indian word signifying "Bow of Smoky Waters." It is also named the "Bear State," from the number of these animals formerly found there.

California—From Spanish words meaning "Hot Furnace." Also called "Golden State."

Colorado—From Spanish word meaning "Colored." Called the "Centennial State," because admitted in 1876.

Connecticut—An Indian name signifying "the Long River." The nicknames are "Freestone State," "Nutmeg State," and "Land of Steady Habits."

Dakota—Indian word meaning "Allied."

Delaware—Named in honor of Lord Delaware. It is called "The Diamond State," from its small size and intrinsic value. Also "Blue Hen State."

Florida—From the Spanish, meaning "Flowery," so called from the abundance of flowers and the day (Easter Sunday) upon which it was discovered. From its shape it is sometimes called "The Peninsular State."

Georgia—Named in honor of King George II. of England. The nickname is "The Empire State of the South."

Idaho—Indian, "Gem of the Mountains."

Illinois—An Indian name signifying "A Superior Tribe of Men." The sobriquet is "Prairie State," also "Sucker State."

Indiana—Is so called from the Indians. The nickname is "Hoosier State."

Iowa—An Indian word meaning "The Beautiful Land." The fictitious name is "Hawkeye State."

Kansas—An Indian word signifyinfl "Smoky Water." The sobriquet is "Garden of the West."

Kentucky—An Indian word signifying "The Dark and Bloody Ground," from its being a favorite Indian hunting ground. The nickname is "The Corn-cracker State."

Louisiana—Named in honor of King Louis XIV. of France. Sobriquet, "Creole State."

Maine—So called from Maine in France. Fictitious name is "The Pine Tree State."

Maryland—Named in honor of Queen Maria, wife of Charles II. of England.

Massachusetts—An Indian name signifying "Blue Hills." The fanciful name is "The Bay State."

Michigan—An Indian word meaning "The Lake Country." It is nicknamed "The Lake State," also "The Wolverine State."

Minnesota—From the Indian word meaning "Whitish or Sky-colored Water." It is called "The Gopher State."

Mississippi—An Indian word meaning "Father of Waters." Nicknamed "The Bayou State."

Missouri—An Indian Word meaning "Muddy Waters."

Montana—Latin for "Mountainous Region."

Nebraska—An Indian word meaning "Shallow Water," the Missouri and Platte rivers being of little depth.

Nevada—Spanish, signifying "Snow Clad."

New Hampshire — Named from Hampshire County, England. The sobriquet is "The Granite State."

New Jersey—Named for a grantee, Sir George Carteret, governor of the Isle of Jersey. The sobriquet is "The Jersey Blue.

New Mexico—Spanish; named from the country of Mexico, meaning "The Place of Aztec—God of War."

New York—Named in honor of the Duke of York and Albany. It is called "The Empire State."

North Carolina—Named, with South Carolina, in honor of Charles I of England. The fictitious names are "The Old North State," "The Tar State," and "The Turpentine State."

Ohio—An Indian word signifying "Beautiful River." Nickname, "Buckeye State."

Oklahoma—Cherokee for "Home of the Red Men."

Oregon—Name derived from the Spanish for "Wild Thyme," which is abundant there.

Pennsylvania—"Penn's Woodland" is the signification; the grantee was William Penn, and the country is covered with forests. The sobriquet is "The Keystone State," from its central position, like the keystone of an arch.

Rhode Island—Named from the Isle of Rhodes in the Mediterranean. Rhode signifies "A Rose." Nicknamed "Little Rhody."

South Carolina—Named in the same manner as North Carolina, which see. The sobriquet is "The Palmetto State."

Tennessee — Derived from Indian words signifying "River of the Big Bend." It is nicknamed "The Big Bend State."

Texas — Spanish; said to signify "Friend." It is nicknamed "The Lone Star State."

Utah—Named from the Ute Indians.

Vermont—From the French; signifying "Green Mountains." It is called the "Green Mountain State."

Virginia—Named for Eliabeth, queen of England, the "Virgin Queen." It is nicknamed "The Mother of President; also "The Old Dominion."

Washington—Named for the father of his country.

West Virginia—See Virginia. It is nicknamed "The Panhandle State."

Wisconsin—Named from its principal river, and that from the Indian name meaning "Wild Rushing Water." The fictitious name is "The Badger State."

Wyoming—An Indian term meaning "Large Plains."

WOMEN ENTER POLITICAL FIELD

MAYOR ELLA WILSON OF HUNNEWELL, KANSAS

MRS CHARLES BLANEY ONE OF THE WOMAN DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CON

MARY ARKWRIGHT HUTTON DELEGATE TO DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

MYRA LEE, CHINESE GIRL, FIRST WOMAN VOTER OF HER RACE, LOS ANGELES

Little gold buttons, with six little blue stars and two magic words. Have you seen them on the fronts of pretty dresses? Have you seen them on the coat lapels? The two magic words are "Equal Suffrage." There is martial music in the air and unseen flags are flying. Wherever great deeds are in the doing you will find the women of today actively concerned in them. And most of these women wear the little gold buttons.

As aviators they are skimming the air as fearlessly as their brothers, as government inspectors they supervise the work of men and approve or disapprove. As editors they fight trusts and political machines. As financiers in vast projects they have equal daring with the men whose money adventured makes them cautious. But now, because of the little gold buttons, or the little white button, as it is in some states the women have adventured into a new field, one hitherto supposed to be sacred to men, the great business of politics.

Mayor Ella Wilson, of Hunnewell, Kan., is the real, accredited mayor of that Kansas town. She was elected last fall, and with her whole heart and soul she has attempted the betterment, the civic housecleaning so needed by Hunnewell. She has not found it an easy task. She has been opposed on every hand and her election has even been contended. But she has fought a good fight and she has won.

Mrs. Mary Arkwright Hutton was at one time a cook in a mining camp in the hills of Idaho. She later became the wife of L. W. Hutton, a millionaire of Spokane, Wash., and has been chosen by the Democrats of her state as delegate to the Democratic national convention to be held in Baltimore. She is 50 years old, and led the fight for woman's suffrage in the eastern half of her state during the winning fight the women made for the ballot there.

Mrs. Charles Duchesne Blaney is one of the four women delegates who was elected to the Republican national convention. Mrs. Blaney, whose legal name is Mrs. Isabella W. Blaney, was elected on the Roosevelt ticket in Saratoga, Santa Clara county, California, and cast her vote in the convention amid much cheering.

Miss Myra Lee is a Chinese girl and was the first of her race to register at Los Angeles. The spirit of progress had reached her.

And the work of the women goes on! State by state they fall into line. Woman after woman accomplishes great deeds. And those small gold buttons will have been the foundation stones of great deeds and the means of building the lives of some great women.

POETS' CORNER

LET ME GO

Rev. L. Hartsough.

Let me go where saints are going,
To the mansions of the blest;
Let me go where my Redeemer
Has prepared His people's rest.
I would gain the realms of brightness
Where they go out, nevermore,
I would join the friends who wait me
Over on the other shore.

Let me go where none are weary,
Where is raised no wail of woe,
Let me go and bathe my spirit
In the raptures angels know;
Let me go, for bliss eternal
Lures my soul away, away,
And the victor's song triumphant
Thrills my heart, I cannot stay.

Let me go. Why should I tarry?
What has earth to bind me here?
What but cares and toils and sorrows,
What but death and pain and fear?
Let me go for hopes most cherished
Blasted round me often lie;
Oh, I've gathered brightest flowers,
But to see them fade and die.

Let me go where tears and sighing
Are forevermore unknown,
Where the joyous songs of glory
Call me to a happier home.
Let me go I'd cease this dying,
I would gain life's fairer plains,
Let me join the myriad harpers,
Let me chant their rapturous strains.

Let me go. Oh, speed my journey,
Saints and seraphs lure away;
Oh, I almost feel the raptures,
That belong to endless day
Oft methinks I hear the singing
That is only heard above;
Let me go. Oh, speed my going,
Let me go where all is love.

SOD SHANTY ON THE CLA

I am looking rather seedy now
holding down my claim,
And my victuals are not always
ed the best;
And the mice play slyly round
nestle down to sleep,
In my little old sod shanty
west.

Chorus.

The hinges are of leather
windows have no glass,
While the board roof lets the
ing blizzard in,
And I hear the hungry coyotes
sneak up through the grass
'Round my little old sod shanty
claim.

Yet, I rather like the novelty
in this way,
Though my bill-of-fare is
rather tame,
But I'm happy as a clam
land of Uncle Sam's,
In my little old sod shanty
claim.

But when I left my eastern
bachelor so gay,
To try and win my way to
fame,
I little thought that I'd come
burning twisted hay,
In my little old sod shanty
claim.

My clothes are plastered
dough, and I'm looking
fright,
And everything is scattered
the room,
But I wouldn't give the
I have out in the west,
For the table of an eastern
house.

Still I wish that some kind-
girl would pity on me
And relieve me from the
am in,
The angel—how I'd bless her,
her home she'd make,
In my little old sod shanty
claim.

And we'd make our fortunes
prairies of the west,
Just as happy as two lovers
main,
We'd forget our trials and
bles which we endured
In our little old sod shanty
claim.

And if the fates should bless
now and then an heir,
To cheer our hearts with
to flame,
O, then we'd be content for
that we'd have spent,
In our little old sod shanty
claim.

When time enough has
those little brats,
To man and womanhood
It won't seem half so lonely,
around us we shall look
And see other sod shanties
claim.

POEMS REQUESTED

A group of poems, sequels, by
Carleton are requested.

1. Betsy And I Are Out.
2. What Betsy Said.
3. Betsy Destroys the Paper.
4. How Betsy and I Made It Up.

A number of poems asked
readers are Nellie Gray, Brave
Aunt Jemima's Courtship, Nellie
Hazel Dell and Music in the

An old song is requested with
opening lines, "I wrote her a
letters, I asked her my faults to
get."

The first line of a poem wanted
"I will take the baby and go stay
Annie Brown."

EDITOR'S LETTER

This morning while I am writing to you it is gloomy and dark outside. A little fine rain is slipping down out of the gray sky like tears over a frowning, unhappy face. But there is the nicest, warmest little light on my desk. It makes a circle of brightness and I sort of draw myself into that little cozy corner of light and shut out the rest of the world. I feel a bit sorry for them even, for they haven't all got nice round spaces of light into which they can crawl on a rainy day. Most people spend all the time they have in looking out at the rain. They peer up at the dark sky. They look at the sodden ground. Then they look into their own dark homes or offices, with dark, displeased faces. How many of you do it? Well, instead of that, did any of you ever try turning on a bit of light, even if no more than a candle beam, and looking into that warm circle of light and forgetting the outside world? If you never have tried it, try it on the next rainy day.

This introduction is a literal illustration of a bigger thought that I have in mind. I get many sad letters from people, personal letters to me, that breathe an unhappiness that I am powerless to help, much as I would like to. But so many of them are looking out of life's rainy day, looking at the dark sky, the sodden ground, and looking back in at their personal lives and forgetting to be cheerful. And it is to them that I want to say, light a little light, some place in your soul and forget the outside world. There is hardly a person living without some talent, however small it may be. It may be a talent for home making, or a gift for painting, or a magic with words, or deft fingers with the needle, or a touch that makes flowers grow out of the warm earth. Make that talent the light in your life. Devote your thought to it. When other things go wrong, remember always that you have that talent that no one can take from you, that it makes you of some force and value in the world. Cultivate it as much as possible. Study to develop yourself along that line. Nothing makes you forget the outside world one-half so much as to be making yourself of some value to that world. Try it and see.

A young girl wrote me a letter the other day. She is very young, and I imagine, very talented. She is contending with something that almost every young soul feels they contend with, sooner or later. Her parents disapprove of the talent she has and will not allow her to go to the schools necessary to cultivate it. To her I want to say, you may do much of value by yourself. If you want anything enough in this world, and want it long enough with all your soul, I have faith that you will get it. A way will open up before you when you least expect it and you will find means to study. When I had given my talent a fair chance to develop itself I should sumbit it to some one in my line of work, whose opinion would be the opinion of the world in general. If they approved of it and told you that you had talent, I should go ahead and take my life in my own hands. By that time you will be old enough to do and to know what is best for you. But be very sure first that you have the talent to go upon and be very sure that you will have the courage and strength to carry on the career you ylan. For it takes self-sacrifice and endless labor. I should like to see some of your work. I might be able to get some opinions upon it for you.

To Mrs. Dorothea Whiteside I want to say that I should be more than delighted for a chance to use the pictures and the story of Nashville. Thank you for the suggestion.

With best wishes to you all, and with a hope that you are all going to keep on trying to make the page better and more helpful.—The Editor.

"I have been reading the Peace Page and enjoy it so much. In reading your letters I am made to feel that I am your friend and you are mine," writes a Girl from Tennessee. So we are.

Blanche Hawkins, Fairwood, Virginia, would like to exchange cards. Write to us again. The steady attempts win in the end.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

INTERESTING OLD-TIME LETTER

I am seventy-eight years of age and I have passed through quite a number of things in that length of time. I am going to talk to you all about some of the old ways of cooking and different ways of doing things in my experience. My mother and many others cooked in fireplaces. They boiled their dinners in iron kettles on a crane which was fastened in the chimney. These kettles would swing back and forth at will. For baking they had several ways. Sometimes they used what was called a reflector, constructed of sheet iron and sheet tin. It was made to stand on four feet before a fireplace, and the heat from the fire baked pies and bread. Another way they baked was with what they called spiders and bake ovens with cast iron lids, which they made hot on the fire and then piled hot coals on the lid which baked the finest corn bread. It cannot be made palatable in any other form. I often think how much I would enjoy some of the old time bread baked by the fireplace. Canning fruit was unknown in my early days. All fruits were dried and preserved. Tomatoes were considered poisonous. They were very small and the people called them Jerusalem cherries. They were raised for ornaments in place of flowers. There were few buggies in use. They cost from two hundred to three hundred dollars apiece. The people went to church in farm wagons and on horseback. I saw the first telegraph wire that was put up in southern Ohio. I was born and raised in the state of Ohio, when deer and wild turkey roamed the forests. There were country schoolhouses built of logs with hugh fireplaces as the only source of heat. The seats were made from logs and the windows were of greased paper.—Mrs. L. A. L., Ohio.

A PLEA FROM THE WEST

Dear Peace Page.—I have seen some requests for more letters from the west, yet I am afraid the waste basket will get this. Nevertheless one never knows till they try. I am not well educated, but I will try and write the most interesting letter that I can. I have never been in school since I was twelve years old and the last days of my schooling were spent at Old Union. There was one boy in school who nicknamed everybody and he used to call me Cinch Bug. I wonder if he or any of the old school mates would recognize me if they should read this. I started out to tell something of the west, for I suppose this is some of the west as it is just five miles from the eastern Wyoming line and the western line of Nebraska. About ten years ago the Burlington railroad built through this county and about three or four years after the government took it in hand to build ditches to irrigate this western country. It was a great thing for the people who lived here for twenty and thirty years, as the homesteaders who used to plant crops would see the spring rains come and would think they were going to have five crops instead of the one and then in July or August they would burn down with the sun and dry up. Then the men would have to leave their families and go sometimes over a hundred miles to get work on the big cattle and sheep ranches in Wyoming. I wonder if the Girl from Pennsylvania wouldn't have enjoyed being here. Then she could have all the horseback riding she wanted. I think if Uncle Sam knew what hard times these western Nebraska homesteaders have had since the early eighties, they would do all they could to build what is known as the Goshion Hole Ditch, or the South Side ditches. I help to milk eight cows night and morning. We take the cream four and a half miles to town and raise small fruit for a living. All kinds of small fruits thrive here. Anyone wishing to start on a farm in the west would do well to come here before the ditch is built, as land is cheaper now than it will be later, after it is irrigated. I wish some of the old neighbors at Burwick, Ill., or around Union would write some letters.—Cinch Bug, Mitchell, Neb.

CHILDLESS, BUT HAPPY

Dear Sisters of the Cozy Corner.—I love the Peace Page and always look for it first, for it has so many helpful things. I especially love to read the letters on home-making. I thing that should be a woman's delight. I have been keeping house for six years and I have always tried to make home happy, to make it the most to be loved spot on earth. Some think a home is not a home without children, but we are just as happy as can be, though we have no children. I am twenty-one years old and my husband is twenty years older than I, but we love each other just the same. I think people should marry, if they love each other, even if there should be great difference in their ages. If everyone did that, there would be fewer divorce cases. Thank you, Grandma, for your letter. It is just what we needed. I think women have higher and nobler things to do than go to the polls to vote. Well, I must go and get ready for church and Sunday school. I am teaching a class of little boys and girls and must be on time. How many of the readers of the Peace Page are church-goers and Sunday school teachers? Let us have more letters about church work, and home-making.—Jolly Girl, Virginia.

INFORMATION WANTED

A cure for dandruff and a way to make thin hair healthy has been asked. I should like some suggestions of remedies that have been tested.

Equal parts of sweet oil and oil of tar will prevent mosquitoes from biting. This is contributed by a reader from New York. Thank you.

RECORD OF A GREAT MEDICINE

Doctors Could Not Help Mrs. Templeton—Regained Health through Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound.

Hooper, Nebraska.—"I am very glad to tell how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped me. For five years I suffered from female troubles so I was scarcely able to do my work. I took doctors' medicines and used local treatments but was not helped. I had such awful bearing down pains and my back was so weak I could hardly walk and could not ride. I often had to sit up nights to sleep and my friends thought I could not live long. At my request my husband got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I commenced to take it. By the time I had taken the seventh bottle my health had returned and I began doing my washing and was a well woman. At one time for three weeks I did all the work for eighteen boarders with no signs of my old trouble returning. Many have taken your medicine after seeing what it did for me. I would not take $1000 and be where I was. You have my permission to use my name if it will aid anyone."—Mrs. SUSIE TEMPLETON, Hooper, Nebraska.

The Pinkham record is a proud and peerless one. It is a record of constant victory over the obstinate ills of woman—ills that deal out despair.

It is an established fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored health to thousands of such suffering women. Why don't you try it if you needs such a medicine?

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A GRANDMOTHER ON SUFFRAGE

Dear Peace Pagers—I have been a reader of The Blade for years. I am a grandmother, and favor woman's suffrage. I never was a suffragist, but I feel that I am as competent to cast a vote as any foreigner who has been in this country five years and knows very little of our institutions and can scarcely speak our language. "Taxation without representation" has been fought out and the good cause won, but that did not include women. Many women pay heavy taxes and yet have no voice in the affairs of state. The great bugbear that women will neglect their home affairs if given the ballot is the veriest trash.

It does not take up as much time to go to the polls and vote as to attend a club. A wife will be more companionable to her husband because she must read up on the great problems that confront us that must be settled by the ballot. Light reading will lose its attraction, for these weightier matters will concern every man, woman and child. Men trust their wives with their children, their money and the keeping of their homes. Why not trust them with the ballot? There is no good argument against woman's suffrage and everything for it.—Mrs. L. A. R., Alliance, Ohio.

TEACHING IN VIRGINIA

Dear M. G. R.'s—There was a call for letters from teachers recently, and as I am a pedagogue I will tell something of teaching in the hills of southwest Virginia. To obtain a first grade No. 1 certificate in Virginia it is necessary to make a general average of 85 per cent, and not lower than 70 per cent in any one branch. This is a license to teach any place in the state for five years. It is renewable for two years longer, provided one has taught successfully. Second grade, 75 per cent and not lower than 65 per cent in any one branch. Third grade, 65 per cent and not lower than 50 per cent in any one branch. Second grade certificates are good for two years and renewable for one. Third grade certificates are for one year and are not renewable. It is issued only once to the same teacher. Minimum salary, first grade, $40; second grade, $35; third grade, $30. Boards of education of different districts may pay more if they desire. Several teachers of southwest Virginia attend the historic old college of William and Mary, of Williamsburg, Va. The college has a course for teachers, the graduates of which get a salary of from $100 to $150 per month. I advise those who are thinking of entering the profession to first thoroughly prepare themselves for the work. "It is better to be a good cobbler than a bad teacher."

I have three hobbies—school, making friends, and my sweetheart. I guess I will have to admit that I love the last best. Some people object to hobbies, but it is my opinion that the man without a hobby is like a ship without a rudder.—Felix Jones, Virginia.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT

Peace Page Friends—I would like to say a few words about this great peace movement. There seems to be a steady trend toward this great ideal all over the civilized world. Stop and think what causes war—I mean the wars of modern times. My opinion is that most wars are caused by nations in search of foreign markets, and with the competition in getting them many a nation has been plunged into war. But the masses are becoming more and more opposed to this strife. We hear of millions of dollars being subscribed toward the peace movement, but the only way to banish it permanently is to remove the cause. It is no use to try and do away with the effect of this competition and not do away with the cause. We want to become more and more real internationalists and let race prejudice die out. We hear so much about patriotism. It seems to be natural for everyone to have a love for their birthplace, and we are sometimes apt to let this patriotic emotion govern our reason. I am an Englishman by birth, but I look upon the man of every nation as my brothers. I have that feeling of loyalty called patriotism only toward justice and liberty. Whatever country stands for these things has my loyalty and support. We should tell the young people more about the scientists that have given and risked their lives for the cause of suffering humanity and spend less time telling them of the men of war and their deeds. If we are to have peace we must cease to speak with pride about war and its glories. Let us remember that the young are born imitators. In fact, we all are, more or less. If we had to solve each individual problem of life ourselves we should not have time enough in the ordinary span. Therefore we should help to solve the problems that face us and not leave them for the coming generation. We should spend more time teaching them the right and not the wrong.—A Kettle River Valley Farmer, Washington.

OUR COOK BOOK

Pineapple Pudding.

One cup of taploca soaked in plenty of water over night. Drain off water and add juice from one can of pineapple, juice of one lemon, one and one-half cups of sugar and cook until clear. Add pineapple cut in small pieces, or the grated kind, and the whites of three eggs beaten stiff. Serve cold with whipped cream.—M. E. P.

Graham Nut Bread.

One-third cup of chopped nuts, one even cup of white flour, one of baking powder, two tablespoons of sugar. Mix these ingredients together thoroughly. To each even cup add one beaten egg and put in the flour mixture. Let rise in greased pan for 20 minutes. Bake in a moderate oven for one-half hour.—M. E. P.

Hash.

Two pounds of beef chopped fine. Pare three good-sized potatoes and two small onions and chop all fine and mix together. Pour on enough hot water to cover and keep adding as it boils away. Add half a teaspoon of salt and pepper to taste. Boil one-half hour. Do not have too much water in when done, as it is better about as thick as real thick gravy. You can reduce the amount if you wish.—Mrs. Mae Brown.

Hot Cream Rolls.

Take one-half pound of flour and a little salt. Rub well into one ounce of butter until smooth and add a quarter of an ounce of baking powder and nearly a gill of cream. Knead into a dough and form small rolls, which are placed on a buttered or greased tin. Bake 20 minutes. These are delicious. —Mrs. Mae Brown.

Ginger Drop Cakes.

One cupp of white sugar, one cup of butter and lard or all lard, one cup of molasses, one egg, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoon of cinnamon, one level teaspoon of clover, one tablespoon of soda in one cup of hot water, four and one-half cups of flour with one teaspoon of baking powder. Drop in spoonfuls on greased pans and bake in an oven about as hot as need be for cookies.—Mrs. Mae Brown.

Thank you for the recipes, Mrs. Brown. Send us more.

BOYS AND GIRLS

A Jolly Little Girl.

Dear Friends—We all go to the same school and have gotten tired and ashamed of reading all of your letters and of taking in all of your fun while we sit and say nothing. So here goes for the first time. I live at home on a farm and think it the best place on earth to live, but I am at home most anywhere. My mother says that I am a regular tomboy anyhow. I am as homely as a hedge-hog, but beauty is only skin deep anyway. I love to read and like to read the letters of the Peace Page and the poems also. I will stop and give someone else a chance. From a true friend of the Peace Page—Bessie Pringle of N. Y.

A Little Milkmaid.

Dear Boys and Girls—I don't mind telling you who I am, a girl of 11 years who has two brothers. One of my brothers takes The Blade. We live on a farm and have two horses and three cows; also 25 hens. I like to milk the cows and gather the eggs. The children's letters please me. I go to school and am in the B grade. Guess that is all I have to tell this time.—Iantha Campbell, Pa.

A Boy and His Pets.

Dear Readers—I am just a little boy 10 years of age who likes to read the letters of the little folks. My father has taken The Blade for a long time. We live in the country, four miles from town and only half a mile from the school which I attend. I am in the fourth grade; my teacher is a big man and I like him. My dog, which weighs only 17 pounds, lets me drive him like a horse. He is black and curly. I have a calf and two pet sheep, two chickens and a kitten. I have no grandpa and only one grandma, who lived with us for a long time until last winter, when she went to live with my aunt.—Clinton B. Phillips, W. Va.

An Indiana Girl.

Dear Blade Boys and Girls—I like to read your letters and also the Poets' Corner. I have cut out all the poems that have appeared from time to time, until I have a large collection. I am 12 years of age and will be in the eighth grade next fall. I have two brothers and one sister. Our school house has four rooms and over a hundred pupils. My father is a miller and we live about a quarter of a mile from town.

I do most of the housework and mother looks after the cows and chickens. I am doing my first fancy work now. How many other girls do this kind of work? I have lived in one place all my life and I like it. I think I shall answer some of the girls' cards personally—Merle Cauble, Pekin, Ind.

Buckeye Girl.

Dear Blade Readers—I am a little girl 10 years of age and live on a farm of 17 acres in the dear old Buckeye state. I have two brothers, one is nine and the other three. My older brother and I go to school one and a half miles away from our home, which is a pretty good walk for us. I study language, history, geography, spelling, reading, writing, physiology and arithmetic. I am in the sixth grade. For pets I have a hen and 12 chicks. I did have three rabbits, but the cats killed them. It has been very cold and wet here this spring. I like all dumb animals. I hope The Blade boys and girls do not kill birds or destroy their homes.—Izora Holcomb, Crooksville, O.

Why bother to raise so many "good things" unless—

—Unless you *save* them. Your wife can "put up" many kinds of fruit. But isn't so *easy* to "can" vegetables.

Not—if she *depends* on old-style narrow-necked, tin-topped, screw-cap jars, that take in only *small* fruit. This year find out the better way to "put up" fruit—and vegetables, too—the

E-Z SEAL JAR

This is the all-glass jar, with the all-glass cap—no metal to taint the fruit—no twisting and turning. No shattering—no splattering. Easy to fill, easy to use—easy to open and clean.

Don't allow good garden stuff or fruit "to go to waste." You may be sure it will keep—vegetables and fruit will not spoil in these air-tight, all-glass sealing jars.

Free Jar—Free Book

Cut out this coupon, take it to your grocer—he will give you one E-Z Seal Jar—FREE. Be sure and write us for FREE Book of Recipes—it tells many things you should know. Get the Jar from the *grocer*. Get the Book from *us*.

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY
Wheeling, W. Va.

1-Qt. E-Z Seal Jar Free for the Coupon

Please note—In order to secure free Jar this coupon must be presented to your dealer before Sept. 1, 1912, with blank spaces properly filled out.

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

This is to certify, That I have this day received one "Atlas" E-Z Seal Jar Free of all cost and without any obligation on my part. This is the first coupon presented by any member of my family.

Name _____

Address _____

TO THE DEALER—Present this to jobber from whom you recieved E-Z Seal Jars. All coupons must be signed by you and returned before Nov. 1st, 1912.

DEALER'S CERTIFICATE. This is to certify, That I gave away one "Atlas" E-Z Seal Jar to the person whose signature appears above.

Dealer's Name _____

Address _____

ID 16 BODIES; ROBABLY 30 DIE

ursionists' Party Has d Ending in Collapse of Niagara River Dock.

ffalo, June 24.—Up to noon to- 16 bodies had been recovered the Niagara river at Eagle Park, scene of last night's drowning dy, and the official list of identi- dead and missing reached a total

e accident was the collapse of an rsion dock at Eagle Park, Grand d, when over 100 persons were n into the river.

e excursionists were preparing to n to Buffalo after an outing at park, and between 350 and 400 ns were on the dock to take the er when the underpinning gave and hurled those nearest the boat the river.

e outing was under the auspices Court Amherst Lodge, No. 232, F. of Black Rock, and was for benefit of six brothers.

The Known Dead.

s. Arthur Mayer.
s. John Hayes.
s. Lillie Kellogg.
la Kelly, nine years old.
s. Agnes S. Gallagher.
s. Catherine Wolff.
ss Irene Thomas.
ss Alice Griffith.
ora A. Helstrom, 5 years.
ss Georgia Seeds.
Fred Finn.
and Mrs. Raymond Snyder.
ss May Gretch.
ora Schultz.
ss Annie Freming.
ss'ng and believed to have been ned:

Those Still Missing.

ss Augusta A. Helstrom, Miss e Goodwill, Edna Leidhiesher, George McKee and 10-year-old hter, Mrs. George Richmeyer, han Richmeyer, 10 years, Miss stine Wacker, Mrs. George Nes- Mary Nester, 13 years; Miss Viola 16 years; Mrs. Edward West- Mrs. Grace Helde, Nora Meyer, ers.

the terror and confus'on of the ent families became separated there is a fant hope that some ose listed as missing may be today. There is little doubt, ver, but that the list of dead will ast reach 20.

orge Richmeyer, who lost his wife 10-year-old son, saw them car- clear of the wreckage by the nt that sweeps past the dock e rate of ten miles an hour. He clinging to a pile holding his nt son in his arms and could do ing to save the other members is family.

HADLEY WILL NOT LEAVE REPUBLICAN PARTY

fferson City, Mo., June 24.—Gov- r Hadley, on his return yesterday the Chicago convention, reiterat- s decision not to join Roosevelt's party movement.

believe I can render more use- public service as a member of Republican party than by joining e formation of a third party," he

"While I have in no way ged my mind as to the correct- of that for which I have con- ed, I undertake to say that no ical party ever did or ever will in which, at times, men will not authority unfairly and to accom- selfish and improper ends.

in my belief the best way success- to fight such men and methods also the best way in which to for correct principles of govern- 's within the party, rather than eaving it.

There were some planks which omitted from the platform which uld like to have seen adopted. there will be found, I believe, in platform nothing that is objection- to any Republican and on the le it is the most progressive plat- we have ever presented to the rican people."

arry RICH Big List of Descriptions and Photos Free (sealed) Standard Cor. Club, Grayslake, Ill.

Many rich, congenial and anxious for com- panions; interesting particulars and photo The Messenger, Sta. D, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A DETECTIVE Earn from $150 to $300 per month. Over the world. Write C. T. Ludwig, 468 Bullding, Kansas City, Mo.

OTHERS FOR WETTING CURED SAMPLE BOX FREE Enuresine Co., Dept. E, Hayward, Wis.

bacco Habit Banished

ELDER'S TOBACCO BOON BANISHES all forms bacco Habit in 72 to 120 hours. A positive and e home treatment easy to take. Hundreds ves from satisfied patients. We guarantee results ry case or refund money. Send for our Free ering full information. Write today, this hour. r's SANITARIUM, Dept. 542, St. Joseph, Mo.

DIES $1000 REWARD! I positively guar- antee my great, Successful "Monthly" Compound. Safely re- ves the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 2 to 5 hours, pain or interference with work. Mail $1.50, strength $2.00. Booklet FREE. Write today. Address, Dr. Southington Remedy Co. 515 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

CRETS FOR WOMEN Send 2c stamp for catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET GOODS AND REMEDIES. ANE SUPPLY HOUSE, G B 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago

USE **ABSORBINE, JR.** LINIMENT FOR IT

Swollen Varicose Veins Painful, Knotted, Tortuous, Ulcerated, Ruptured, Bad Legs, Milk Leg, Thrombosis, Elephantiasis. It takes out the inflammation, soreness and discoloration; relieves the pain and tiredness; reduces the swelling, gradually restoring part to normal strength and appearance. ABSORBINE, JR., is a mild, safe, pleasant antiseptic liniment for healing and soothing. Severe cases where veins are ulcerated and broken have been completely and permanently cured. First few applications of ABSORBINE, JR., will give relief to its merit. $1.00 and $2.00 per bottle at druggists or delivered. Detailed directions, reports of cases and Book 6 G Free on request. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

MRS. M. SUMMERS' **ABSORBENT PILE REMEDY QUICKLY RELIEVES PAIN**

and restores the congested tissues to a normal condition. Size $1.00—24 treatments. Say $1.00 for the best treatment, chemically and therapeutically, and the results desired, than any number of packages of inferior preparations. The best goods of any kind cost more in the beginning but are far cheaper in the end. There is no C. O. D. scheme.

FREE TRIAL COUPON.

UNDERHOOF & CO., 124 W. Pk. South Bend, Ind.: Please send me a free trial package of Mrs. Summers' Absorbent Pile Remedy, also references, by mail, in plain wrapper.

Name .....
Address .....
State .....

CONGRESS TAKES CARE OF FARMERS

Favors Department of Agriculture as Regards Expenditures.

New York, June 24.—It is said that congress is more tolerant of expenditures by the department of agriculture than those of any other department of the executive branch of the government. What the department of agriculture spends usually comes home to the congressman, and if he were to check it he would be apt to hear a noise from his constituents, especially the farmer, for whose benefit experiments are made on a large scale with seeds and soils, and from automobilists and all others interested in good roads.

It is said that the automobiles started good roads and that the persistent use of the automobile has necessitated the extention of good roads everywhere, but the curious fact is that the insistent demand for good roads now, the department of agriculture has learned, comes from the farmers and people of rural districts. It is their cry that interests the department of agriculture, and not the cry of automobilists, because the department of agriculture is not interested in sports nor in the immediate comfort of cross-country tourists.

Exhibit at Expo.

It is in the interest of the farmer and the villagers that the good roads bureau of the department of agriculture is spending much money now for good roads experimentation and for making its discoveries public. It has a practical model of every kind of good road that it recommends. The models are arranged side by side and a plain tab tells of what materials each road is made and what kind of highway it is best adapted to.

This government exhibit is to be shown this year at every exposition from one end of the country to the other and at every state fair where a government exhibit is in order. It represents six or eight sections of highways of different construction. The road in its rough state is shown, and in its decline, before the breaking up, when immediate attention should be given to it, and then in perfect order, the way it ought to be. Simple instructions are laid down with it without verbiage and engineering detail to confuse the mind, and these tell what kind of topographical conditions and subsoil and drainage must accompany the kind of road provided.

This exhibit goes a little further than merely showing a correct construction for earth, gravel, sand, clay, macadam, bituminous macadam and brick roads. It shows with them a model of a steam roller and a quarry and a crushing plant so that any community might provide itself with an equipment. To make it more graphic the crushing plant and road roller are shown at work, being operated by electricity.

All this is along the line of the established policy of the government in giving federal aid for good roads. The government goes on the idea that good roads are just as essential as rural delivery, and that rural delivery doesn't amount to much without good roads, though the government doesn't go quite so far as some of the congressmen would like to have it in spending money for good roads, not in educating the people, precisely, by showing them what good roads are, but by actually putting federal money alongside of county money and state money into the highways, and, if need be, in supplying all the money to open one or more good roads through those states that are so sparsely settled that it would be impossible for a handful of people in them to build them.

It is argued, for instance, that as a national principle Massachusetts should not have so much federal aid as Nevada, as Massachusetts has $200,000 of taxable property for each mile of highway in the state, while Nevada has $700. On thes ame rate of taxation Massachusetts could build 300 miles of highway where the state of Nevada could build one mile. The board view is that the highways of Nevada may be of economic importance to all the people of the country and, therefore, the government ought to build highways where a state or a county cannot reasonably be expected to build them.

TAFT RECEIVES GREAT NUMBER OF MESSAGES

Washington, June 24.—President Taft went to church Sunday morning and spent the remainder of the day reading and replying to the deluge of messages received at the White House congratulating him upon his nomination at Chicago. They came from everywhere, from political leaders great and small, plain citizens and folk in almost all walks of life who had kind things to say. With the assistance of secretaries Mr. Taft got well through the pile by night.

The President slept late, unusual for him, for he had been up late Saturday night reading the convention bulletins to Mrs. Taft as they were flashed into the White House offices over a special wire.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, June 17.—Senate—Met at noon and adjourned until 10 a. m. Thursday.

House—Took up various bills on the calendar. The message of the President vetoing the army appropriation bill was read and referred to the military affairs committee.

Tuesday, June 18.—Senate—Not in session.

House—Took up the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Wednesday, June 19.—Senate—Not in session.

House—Took up the calendar.

Thursday, June 20.—Senate—Met at 10 a. m. and adjourned a few minutes later until Monday.

House—Took up sundry civil appropriation bill..

Friday, June 21.—Senate—Not in session.

House—Continued consideration of sundry civil appropriation bill.

Saturday, June 22.—Senate—Not in session.

House—Considered sundy civil appropriation bill.

According to the Telephone Engineer glass poles are now being manufactured for telepraph and telephone work. The glass is strengthened by interlacing and intertwining it with strong wire threads.

ROOSEVELT AT HOME; SAYS HE WAS OFFERED VICTORY, BUT WOULD NOT TAKE IT

New York, June 25.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, looking well and feeling fine, reached New York at 9:45 this morning on the Twentieth Century limited over the New York Central.

Mr. Roosevelt went directly to his editorial offices, where he remained during the morning and in the afternoon he departed for his home in Oyster Bay.

He said that he would have no statement to give out today, but added that within a week there would in all probability be a conference in New York with the leaders who have been chosen to conduct his third party campaign.

The most interesting feature of his trip from Chicago was his declaration, shortly after leaving Chicago, that the night before the nomination of President Taft by the Republican convention, he himself had been offered the nomination. He was given to understand that there were enough southern delegates who were willing to vote for him to turn the tide in his favor. Col. Roosevelt refused because the roll had not been purged of the contesting delegates and he declared that the convention had been fraudulently organized.

Followers May Quit Party.

This, the most sensational piece of inside politics that accompanied the open and disorderly conflict in the Coliseum, was told as Colonel Roosevelt made it clear that his present attitude is that he expects his followers, before long, to leave the Republican party entirely.

Leaders in many states have been waiting anxiously to learn Colonel Roosevelt's position on this point.

The effect of this position upon both the Roosevelt cause and the men in it in states and cities where the fight was made through the Republican organization is serious and its possibilities are infinite. But at the same time, the plans may be changed. If they are not, the parting of the ways has come for many great Republican leaders.

Recruit From Voters.

Colonel Roosevelt believes the new party will be built up from the precincts, rather than downward from the political leaders, many of whom Roosevelt and Governor Hiram W. Johnson, of California, chairman of the organization committee, expect will refuse to leave the old party.

"The people who are with us do not care a rap for the politicians," said Johnson yesterday at Chicago.

Colonel Roosevelt is certain that the great mass of the American people are for the principles he stands for and he thinks they will express their will at the polls, although now he does not know how they will do it.

Although a few exceptionally well-informed men knew Saturday of Roosevelt's refusal to accept the nomination at the hands of a tainted convention, details of the story of a midnight secret conference Friday and a night-long search for delegates first came from Roosevelt on this train.

The history was discussed by the colonel as the shouts and cheers of the huge crowd in the La Salle street station at Chicago died in his ears, as he left the convention city, where he believed he wrecked the Republican party for its political sins and where he had fathered a new political movement.

Roosevelt said certain of the southern delegation leaders had come to him during last Friday night, to tell him they realized Taft was foredoomed to defeat. They said to Roosevelt that he had enough delegates supposed to be for Taft, who would vote for him the next afternoon if he would go into the fight.

Roosevelt refused to countenance such a scheme unless he received a written pledge from 30 delegates counted as the property of the federal bosses, agreeing to vote against the theft of the 35 Texans and 14 Washington delegates and then to retrace the devious course of the convention majority, unseat the other 29 stolen delegates and recall Elihu Root from the chairman's seat.

The leaders were unable to get pledges from 30 to such an extended program. It was learned from another source that 19 had agreed when Roosevelt's ultimatum was received.

Colonel Roosevelt did not seem like a "beaten and discredited man," as his foes have been calling him, as he stood on the back platform of his private car, facing the station crowd at Chicago. He had left the Congress Hotel after a meeting of informal conferences and farewells and had been cheered all the way to the station.

Massed around the car and extending back as far as Roosevelt could see were the people, cheering, waving hats and the bandana handkerchiefs that are the badges of the Roosevelt men.

How States Voted On Chairmanship

Baltimore, June 25.—William J. Bryan was defeated by Alton B. Parker for the temporary chairmanship of the Democratic convention this afternoon by a vote of 579 to 506. This was a victory for the reactionary element of the Democratic party. The vote was as follows:

	Parker.	Bryan.
Alabama	22½	1½
Arizona	2	4
Arkansas	18	..
*California	18	7
Colorado	6	6
Conecitcut	12	2
Delaware	..	6
Florida	11	1
Georgia	28	..
Idaho	..	8
Illinois	58	..
Indiana	21	8
Iowa	13	13
Kansas	..	20
Kentucky	17½	7½
Louisiana	10	10
Maine	11	1
Maryland	14½	1½
Massachusetts	15	17
Michigan	21	9
Minnesota	..	24
Mississippi	20	..
Missouri	22	14
Montana	1	7
Nebraska	3	13
Nevada	..	6
New Hampshire	3	5
New Jersey	4	24
New Mexico	..	8
New York	90	..
North Carolina	15	9
North Dakota	..	10
Ohio	29	19
Oklahoma	..	20
Oregon	1	9
Pennsylvania	9	67
Rhode Island	10	..
South Carolina	..	18
South Dakota	..	10
Tennessee	17	7
Texas	..	40
Utah	4	4
Vermont	8	..
Virginia	14	10
Washington	..	14
West Virginia	9½	6½
Wisconsin	..	26
Wyoming	..	6
Alaska	4	2
District of Columbia	6	..
Hawaii	4	2
Philippines	4	2
Porto Rico	2	4
Total	579	506

*California—Kern 1.

A CURE FOR RUPTURE

Success Attained at Last—How Trusses May Be Thrown Aside.

Those who are afflicted with hernia and who have been compelled to wear torturing trusses, will be pleased to learn that a valuable and interesting book has been issued, of which a copy will be sent free to any rupture sufferer who writes to its author, Dr. Rice, 1058 N. Main street, Adams, N. Y. It tells you how a person may be speedily and lastingly rid of rupture in any form and gives much other important advice of true worth.

Points From the Baltimore Convention

Convention called to order at 12:16 by Norman Mack.

Mack is chairman of National Committee.

Judge A. B. Parker, choice of committee for temporary chairman.

Bryan in eloquent speech presents Kern, of Indiana, for temporary chairman.

Invocation was pronounced by Cardinal Gibbons. The cardinal is given an ovation.

Tumultuous cheering during Bryan's speech. Also cries of "Parker."

After being presented by Bryan for temporary chairmanship, Kern declines to run and Bryan himself becomes a candidate against Parker.

Soft Iron Made Hard.

Cassiers' Magazine.

The manner in which soft iron may be converted into hard faced armor plate by the infusion process appears in the case of a test which has recently been made. A bullet was fired from a rifle at a distance of thirty-six feet against the surface of an iron plate which had been treated by the infusion process, striking with a velocity of 2,700 feet a second. The hardened surface caused the rifle ball to rebound with such directness that it struck the stock of the gun from which it had been fired, imbedding itself in the wood and narrowly escaping the person of the marksman by whom the shot was fired.

How Malta Became European.

London Chronicle.

Malta underwent a geographical as well as a political change through its acquisition by England in 1814. It had always been regarded as part of Africa, to which it seemed to belong both from topography and language. After its annexation, however, it was discovered that the garrison was entitled to the higher pay granted to troops employed out of Europe, and were therefore more privileged than the soldiers in the Ionian islands. To remedy this parliament passed an act decreeing that so far as pay went Malta should be regarded as part of Europe. It used to be a joke that Malta had become European by act of parliament, and the jest soon became a reality.

Ancient Surgical Operations.

London Standard.

There is no doubt that some rough form of surgery must have existed from very ancient times, but it is strange to find that so complex and delicate an operation as trepanning is one of the oldest.

So far as actual records go, Hippocrates gives us the earliest account. He wrote treaties on fractures, dislocations and wounds of the head, in which he described the method of procedure to be followed in the case of a fractured skull. His direction was to cut away a piece of bone so that the pressure on the brain might be relieved.

There are also records about this time and later of a file being used for this purpose, which at a time when anaesthetics were undreamed of must have been, to say the least, painful.

According to Dr. T. Rice Holmes, the operation of removing pieces of bone was performed long before historic times. The effects on the skull are easily seen after death and are visible so long as the bones are preserved.

From inspection of certain skulls of the later stone age in ancient Britain, Dr. Holmes has come to the conclusion that some of these had undergone the operation, which must have been performed with a stone implement.

Wild Bird Returned.

Westminster Gazette.

Are birds able to think and remember where they have been well cared for? A gentleman living in Leith is, a contributor to the Scotsman writes, in the habit of feeding the birds which frequent his garden during the winter months. Some time in January, 1911, he enticed a greenfinch to enter a cage and so captured it. It was wearing a ring on its leg marked "Aberdeen university, 7185." In the following March he set it at liberty. He was much surprised when on January 13, 1912, the bird returned. On his cage being presented to him, the bird hopped contentedly into it and settled comfortably down for the severe season. An examination of the ring left no doubt as to the identity of the bird.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., June 25.—If reports from the northwest are well founded, the spring wheat crop is in need of rain in many sections of Canada and to a less extent in the American northwest. There has been no rain in much of the spring wheat growing territory since June 9, and the prevailing hot weather is causing considerable anxiety. The situation is especially important because of the failure of the soft winter wheat crop, and it is strongly hoped by milling interests that the spring grain will suffer no pronounced mishaps. Monday the northwest markets advanced from 1c to 2c and Tuesday the opening in Minneapolis was about ½c advanced. Toledo cash showed a gain of 1c at the outset from the previous close, but this gain was soon lost. Opening ½c higher at $1.12⅜, July dropped to $1.12 before 10 a. m. December showed the most strength by opening ⅞c higher and dropping ¼c before 10 o'clock.

Wheat failed to hold its early strong position, though closing prices were 1-8c higher in cash and 1c up in December, which finished at $1.14 3-4. Southwest markets were rather easy.

Corn prices were about ¼c higher in the first hour. In the Toledo territory farmers are busy cultivating their fields. July opened ¼c up at 75¼c.

Final corn prices were 1-4c to 3-4c higher than Saturday close.

Oats followed corn, July opening ⅛c higher at 51c and gaining ¼c before 10 a. m.

Later, oats weakened and at the close prices were a shade lower than Saturday's finals.

In the first half hour clover seed gained 2½c. Crop reports are generally fair. Clover seed showed no more changes. Timothy closed a little higher.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	June 25.	June 24.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash	....	1.12	1.12½	1.12
July	....	1.12	1.12⅛	1.11⅞
Sept.	....	1.14⅛	1.13	1.12⅝
Dec.	....	1.14⅜	1.14⅜	1.13⅜
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	76⅛	76¼
July	74¾	74⅝	75⅛	75
Sept.	74⅛	....	74⅛	74⅛
Dec.	63¾	....	64	63⅝
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	54½	54⅝
July	51	50½	50⅝	50⅝
Sept.	41⅝	....	41¼	41¾
Dec.	42¼	....	42¼	42¾
Clover Seed—				
Oct.	10.02½	....	10.05	10.02½
Dec.	9.92½	....	9.95	9.92½
Rye—				
No. 2	....	....	88	90
Alsike—				
Aug.	....	....	10.00	10.00
Timothy—				
Aug.	....	....	5.10	4.90
Sept.	....	....	4.10	3.97½
Oct.	....	....	4.00	3.90
Dec.	....	....	4.05	3.95

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
July	1.05⅝	1.06¼	1.04⅝	1.04⅞	1.05¼
Sept.	....	....	....	....	1.04⅛
Dec.	....	....	....	....	1.03⅝
Corn—					
July	....	....	....	....	76⅝
Sept.	....	....	....	....	75⅝
Dec.	....	....	....	....	64⅝
Oats—					
July	....	....	....	....	50⅝
Sept.	....	....	....	....	41⅝
Dec.	....	....	....	....	42⅛

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	1.10½	1.10⅝
Sept.	....	....	....	1.05¾	1.03⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	1.12	1.13⅜
Sept.	....	....	....	1.06	1.04⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
July	18.65	....	18.47	18.57	18.67
Sept.	18.65	18.97	18.77	18.90	19.00
Lard—					
July	10.80	10.85	....	10.82	10.90
Sept.	11.07	....	11.00	11.02	11.10
Oct.	11.15	....	....	11.10	11.19
Ribs—					
July	10.42	....	10.40	10.42	10.47
Sept.	10.62	10.65	....	10.60	10.65
Oct.	10.52	....	....	10.55	....

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July	1.07⅝	....	1.06⅝	1.07¼	1.06⅝
Sept.	1.04⅝	1.06¼	1.04¼	1.04½	1.03⅝
Dec.	1.05¼	1.06	1.06⅛	1.05⅝	1.04⅞
Corn—					
July	73	73⅝	72½	73⅛	72⅞
Sept.	72¼	72¼	71⅝	72	72
Dec.	63	63⅛	62⅝	63	62⅝
Oats—					
July	49¼	49¼	48⅝	48¾	49
Sept.	40⅝	40⅝	....	40¼	40⅛
Dec.	41⅝	41¼	41	41¼	41

Toledo Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, June 25.—Hog receipts were fair and the market 5c higher. Everything else was steady.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $7.80@7.85; good mediums, $7.80@7.85; heavy yorkers, $7.70@7.75; light yorkers, $7.25@7.50; good mixed, $7.75 @7.80; bulk of sales, $7.75@7.80; good pigs, $7.25@7.40; stags and roughs, $5.00@6.75.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,200 and up, $8.25@8.75; good to choice, $8.00@8.50; good fat 1,050 to 1,200, $7.50@8.00; fair to good 900 to 1,100, $7.00@7.50; common to light steers, $5.00@6.00; choice fat cows, $5.50@6.00; fair to good cows, $4.50@5.00; common cows, $3.00@4.00; canners and cutters, $2.50@3.00; prime export bulls, $5.50@5.75; good butcher bulls, $5.00@5.50; fair to good bolognas, $4.25@5.00; common, $3.50@ 4.00; choice fat heifers, $6.50@7.00; fair to good heifers, $5.00@6.00; common and light heifers, $4.00@4.50; good to choice feeding steers, $5.50@6.00; fair to good feeders, $4.50@ 5.00; stockers good to choice, $3.50@4.50; stockers common to fair, $3.00@3.50; milkers and springers, $25.00@60.00.

Veal Calves—Choice to extra, $8.50@8.75; fair to good, $8.00@8.50; common to light, $7.00 @8.00; heavy and fed, $5.00@6.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $4.50@ 5.00; good to choice mixed, $3.50@4.00; fair to good, $3.00@3.50; culls and common, $2.00@ 3.00; cliped lambs, $5.00@6.00; yearlings, $4.00@5.00; spring lambs, $6.00@8.50.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., June 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 50; market active and steady. Veals—Receipts, 200; market active, $4.50@9.75. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; makret active; heavy, $8.15@ 8.20; mixed, $8.10@8.20; yorkers, $7.75@8.15; pigs, $7.65@7.75; roughs, $7.00@7.10; stags, $5.00@6.00; dairies, $7.85@8.10. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 600; market active and steady, unchanged.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 25.—Cattle—Receipts, none. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; heavy yorkers, $7.95; light yorkers, $7.80; pigs, $7.55. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; top sheep, $5.25; top lambs, $8.75. Calves—Receipts, 500; top, $9.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, June 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market steady to a shade lower; beeves, $6.10@ 9.50; Texas steers, $6.40@8.00; western steers, $6.50@8.10; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.75; cows and heifers, $2.70@8.00; calves, $5.50@ 8.25. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; market weak, 5c lower; light, $7.20@7.65; mixed, $7.30@7.72½; heavy, $7.25@7.75; rough, $7.25@7.40; pigs, $5.25@6.95; bulk of sales, $7.50@7.90. Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market dull, lower; native, $3.25@3.80; western, $3.50@3.85; yearlings, $4.75@7.00; lambs, native, $4.25@7.85; western, $4.50@8.00; spring lambs, $5.25@9.10.

Toledo Produce.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 26½@27c; solid pack, 25½@26c.

Process Butter—Per 30 lb. tubs, 24c; rolls and prints, 25c; dairy, prime, 23c; packing stock, 19c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 15@16c; New York state, 15c; brick, 17c; limburger, 19@20c; Swiss, domestic, 22c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Candled, fresh, 21c; current receipts, 19c.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 9¼@10c; heavy and rough, 8¼@9c; calves, 12@12½c.

Chickens, live, 12½@13c; broilers, 30c.

Yearling lambs, 12@15c; sheep, 5@7c; Easter lambs, 14@16½c.

Steer beef, 10@11½c; cow beef, 6@9c.

Heifers—7@10c.

New York Produce.

New York, June 25.—Flour steady. Wheat—With trading quiet in absence of outside orders, wheat ruled early under profit taking, favorable spring advices and with the decline in outside market; July, $1.14 3-16@1.14¼; September, $1.10¼@1.10⅝. Pork steady. Beef steady. Lard quiet. Raw sugar steady; Muscovado, 89 test, 3.36c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.86c; molasses, 89 test, 3.1c; refined easy. Petroleum steady. Molasses steady. Hay quiet. Hides steady. Leather firm. Cheese steady and unchanged; receipts, 6,702 boxes. Eggs steady and unchanged; receipts, 27,201 cases. Dressed poultry firm; western broilers, 26@32c; fowls, 13½ @15¼c; turkeys, 18@23c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, O., June 25.—Poultry, alive chickens, 13@13c. Potatoes—Jobbing, best grades, old domestic, 65@75c; store, 80c; Virginia cobblers, $3.50@3.65. All other markets unchanged.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, June 25.—Butter, steady; creameries, 23@25c; dairies, 21@24c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 28,419 cases; at mark, cases included, 16@17c; ordinary firsts, 17c; firsts, 18½c. Cheese, steady; daisies, 15@15½c; twins, 14½@14¾c; young Americas, 15@15½c; long horns, 15@15½c. Potatoes, easier; receipts, new, 40 cars; old, 10 cars; old, 60@70c; new, $1.20@1.30; barrelled stock, $3.50@3.65. Poultry, alive, steady; turkeys, 12c; chickens, 12½c; springs, 25@30c. Veal, steady, 8@11c.

Cotton.

New York, June 25.—Cotton futures opened steady; July, 11.10c; Aug., 11.29c; Sept., 11.37c; Oct., 11.50c; Nov., 11.57c bid; Dec., 11.65c; Jan., 11.62c; Feb., 11.65c; March, 11.72c; May, 11.80c.

The cotton market opened steady today, at an advance of 5 to 8 points over last night's closing, on active covering by recent sellers, and sold about 8 to 10 points net higher after the call, on reports of rain in the eastern belt, and firmness in Liverpool. The advance was checked by realizing, but the market continued very steady and was within a point of the best late in the first hour.

The market was less active late the forenoon, but while realizing was heavy enough to send prices off 2 or 3 points from the best, the undertone continued very steady and active months were about 9 to 10 points net higher at midday.

Spot quiet; middling uplands, 11.55c nominal. Estimated receipts at all ports today, 4,000 bales, against 3,974 last week and 1,785 last year. For the week, 20,000 bales, against 19,809 last week and 18,191 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans, 1,630 bales, against 455 last year; at Galveston, 1,055 bales, against 554 last year, and at Houston, 117 bales, against 132 last year.

Boston Wool.

Boston, June 25.—The rise in the price of domestic wool continues both in the east and in the west. Trading is reported heavy in all grades, especially in fleeces. In Ohio and Pennsylvania medium fleeces are selling at 27c, while Montana wool brings 22c. Dealers, however, report the market chaotic as to prices. The new clip is being closed up in short order and manufacturers are bidding actively in the belief that higher prices will soon prevail. Dealers estimate that the shortage of this year's clip will reach 15 per cent.

Money and Stocks.

New York, June 25.—(Wall Street.)—Fractional declines in the active list were general at the opening of today's stock market. The heaviness extended to the various copper issues. The only exception to the yielding tendency was American Snuff, which rose over a point.

Aside from a 25-point advance in one of the Tobacco issues and a 2-point decline in Wabash preferred, the only noteworthy feature of the first hour was its absolute stagnation.

Records for dullness were eclipsed in today's early stock market. Heaviness was more general than yesterday, with Reading again the most conspicuous feature in the speculative group. St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Lehigh Valley were under pressure, with increased weakness in Wabash issues. Can was the weakest of the industrials and the uncertain status of the copper market was seen in the drooping tendency of the metal shares, which spread to steels. Political and industrial unrest was not without its depressing influence, and conflicting crop reports seemed an additional factor. Bonds were steady.

Pressure ceased at midday, and there was a slow recovery which reduced declines in most instances to small fractions. Norfolk and Western was in exceptional demand, and improved a point.

A London magistrate in sentencing a street lecturer to jail for 14 days for using profane language laid down the rule that, while the preaching of atheism could not be objected to profanity was offensive as savoring of blasphemy.

Almost Crazy With Eczema

"Five years ago a small spot showed upon my left ankle. I was worried and sent for a doctor. He said it was eczema. He drew a small bone from the ankle. The small hole grew to about the size of an apple, and the eczema spread to the knee. The doctors never could heal the hole in the ankle. The whole foot ran water all the time. My husband and sons were up night and day wheeling me from one room to another in the hope of giving me some relief. I would sit for hours at a time in front of the fireplace hoping for daybreak. The pain was so intense I was almost crazy, in fact, I would lose my reason for hours at a time. One day a friend exclaimed, 'Mrs. Finnegan, why in the world don't you try the Cuticura Remedies? Not being able to sleep at all, I decided to give the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment a trial. After using them three days that night I slept sound for eight long hours. I awoke in the morning with but very little pain, in fact, I thought I was in heaven. After using the Cuticura Remedies for three months I was perfectly restored to health." (Signed) Mrs. Julia Finnegan, 2234 Hebert St., St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Send to "Cuticura," Dept. KK, Boston, for a liberal sample of each, post-free, with 32-p. book on the care and treatment of the skin and scalp.

TOBACCO HABIT You can conquer it easily in 3 days, improve your health, prolong your life. No more stomach trouble, no foul breath, no heart weakness. Regain manly vigor, calm nerves, clear eyes and superior mental strength. Whether you chew or smoke cigars, cigarettes, pipe, get interesting Tobacco Book. Worth its weight in gold. Mailed free. E. J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Ave. 490P, New York, N. Y.

STOMACH SUFFERERS

Avoid Dangerous Operations. Let Me Send You a Free $1.00 Bottle of My Wonderful STOMACH REMEDY

I want everyone suffering from Stomach, Liver or Intestinal Troubles and Gall Stones to send at once for a Free Bottle.

It is a marvelous remedy for

Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Trouble, Gastritis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Pressure of Gas around the Heart, Sour Stomach, Distress after eating, Nervousness, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Constipation, Congested and Torpid Liver, Yellow Jaundice, Sick Headache, Appendicitis and Gall Stones

Don't allow your Stomach Trouble to become so bad that an operation is necessary. Don't permit an operation until you have at least tried this FREE Bottle.

The above ailments are mainly caused by the clogging of the intestinal tract with mucoid and catarrhal accretions, backing up poisonous fluids into the stomach, and otherwise deranging the digestive system. I want every sufferer of any of these diseases to test this wonderful treatment. You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two before you feel its great benefits—only one dose is usually required. I say emphatically it is a positive, permanent remedy and I will prove it to you if you will allow me to, and I again repeat I will send the complete $1.00 treatment to you absolutely Free so you can try it in your own home at my expense.

The most eminent specialists declare that a big per cent of the people who suffer from Stomach Trouble are suffering from Gall Stones. I firmly believe that this remedy is the only one in the world that will cure this disease. Sufferers of Stomach and Liver troubles and Gall Stones should not hesitate a moment, but send for this Free treatment at once.

I have watched sick people for years and have reached my hands out to thousands in the great depth of the Valley of Despair and brought them into the light of life and happiness. I want you, and each one suffering to know the full joys of living with every part of your system in beautiful accord and in absolute perfect harmony. This is possible if you will take this wonderful remedy. A FREE BOTTLE will positively prove it.

Don't Lose Hope

Why suffer with stomach trouble? Why give up hope—and despair of ever being cured? If other treatments have failed and you feel disheartened, don't allow it to discourage you from sending for this Free bottle. Don't say to yourself that it will not help you, before you have tried it, as it costs you nothing to take this wonderful remedy and judge for yourself its marvelous powers. You will, like the thousands of others who have been cured, bless the hour and offer fervent thanks for this wonderful remedy that has brought back your health.

Why suffer with those horrid griping pains that cut like a knife? They rob you of all the sweets of happiness. Each morning means another day of torture and agony; each meal is looked forward to with pain. No matter what you eat, you suffer. Life is one continual round of "Don't eat this and don't eat that." You can't sit down to a table, spread with necessities of life and know that you are going to enjoy them; that they are going to be turned into rich, red blood and strength which will give you vitality, health and happiness.

Almost every one who tak

T. R. WILL RUN REGARDLESS OF DEMOCRATS

Roosevelt Makes Positive Announcement in Chicago Monday Proclaiming His Stand in the Crisis.

Chicago, June 24.—The nomination of a pronounced progressive by the Democratic convention at Baltimore will make no change in the plans of Col. Roosevelt to head the new party which was born at the close of the Republican national convention last Saturday night.

Makes Positive Statement.

A positive statement came from Col. Roosevelt on the subject after there had been some discussion around the headquarters of the possibility that a known "progressive" might receive the Democratic presidential nomination.

In answer to a question "will your position be influenced by any act of the Baltimore convention?" Col. Roosevelt said:

"It will not be. I shall not depart from what I said on Saturday night."

"I shall accept the progressive nomination on a progressive platform and shall fight the battle through to the end.

Governor Johnson of California, announced the personnel of the committee on organization, which, for the present at least, will be the managing committee of the new party.

Instead of seven members, as was the announced intention, Governor Johnson named 18, all of whom, it was announced had been notified and had accepted their appointment. The committee is headed by Governor Johnson, who will be acting chairman. The other members are:

The Committee.

Senator Moses E. Clapp, Minnesota; Senator Joseph M. Dixon, Montana; Senator Miles Poindexter, Washington; Governor C. A. Aldrich, Nebraska; Governor R. S. Vessey, South Dakota; E. A. Van Valkenberg, editor Philadelphia North American; Col. W. R. Nelson, owner and publisher Kansas City Star; former Congressman Richmond Pearson, North Carolina; William R. Prendergast, New York; James R. Garfield, Ohio; William Allen White, Kansas; Gifford Pinchot, California; Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Colorado; Mathew Hale, Massachusetts; George L. Record, New Jersey; Charles H. Thompson, Vermont; Col. E. C. Carrington, Maryland.

The committee, Governor Johnson declared, was merely temporary and would be added to from time to time.

No date for a meeting of the committee of 18 has been set and the understanding is that the members will correspond by mail and telegraph as soon as the conditions in the several states are ascertained.

ROOSEVELT IS NAMED AT MASS MEETING IN CHICAGO

Chicago, June 24.—Following the adjournment of the National Republican convention at 10:30 Saturday night, the body of Roosevelt delegates, about 350 in number, went to Orchestral hall, and at a huge mass meeting nominated Col. Roosevelt for the presidency on a third ticket.

A set of progressive resolutions was adopted and Col. Roosevelt accepted the informal nomination in a speech in which he set forth the principles which govern his fight, if he finally decides to make a fight.

As to whether he will actually be the candidate, he declared, he would leave for a later conventnion to decide. He insisted that the delegates should return to their homes, feel out the sentiment of the people in regard to a third party, and then, if they thought best, to return about the first week in August and hold a convention at which a formal nomination should be made.

He stated that if his followers at that time saw fit to nominate any other candidate on a progressive platform he would willingly retire.

More Steps Sunday.

Sunday afternoon a second meeting was held, and although the party was not formally christened the first formal step toward its regular organization was taken in the presence of perhaps 600 men, all of them recognized leaders of the movement. Gov. Hiram Johnson, of California, was empowered to appoint a committee of seven members to confer with Col. Roosevelt and to formulate a plan of action.

"Here is the birth of a new party," said Gov. Johnson, when this was done.

"The movement is going steadily ahead," said James R. Garfield, of Ohio. "Those who think this is a flash in the pan are mistaken."

It is proposed to hold a party convention later, if the sentiment continues as now.

The first city in the country to put in a bid for the progressive national convention is Philadelphia. That place has offered to provide a hall seating 20,000 persons and to pay every cent of the expense of the convention. It is expected to be the largest convention ever held in the world.

The red bandanna handkerchief was adopted as a party emblem.

Bandanna Is Popular.

The adoption of the bandanna made an immediate hit. Most of the delegates were flaming handkerchiefs tied around their arms and others distributed them by the hundreds to the crowd. The bandanna, it was explained, stands for the plain people who ordinarily use them.

Col. Roosevelt gave his sanction to the "battleflag" by appearing last night with one in his hand which he waved to the crowd on the street. His daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, wore a bandanna on her hat.

In the opinion of the leaders the new party enters the field with a formidable equipment. Those leaders, however, said that as to the men who took a conspicuous part in the campaign for Col. Roosevelt's nomination each must speak for himself.

Hadley Remains Silent.

The attitude of Gov. Hadley, of Missouri was the chief point of discussion along this line. The governor left town without declaring himself.

No definite idea of the plan to be followed could be obtained and it was said that several weeks may elapse before the program is decided upon. Gov. Johnson in the meantime will be field marshal and in co-operation with Col. Roosevelt will decide upon the membership of the committee of seven and guide the preliminary work of organization. Col. Roosevelt will leave for Oyster Bay this afternoon and Gov. Johnson will return at once to California, but they will keep in communication with each other.

Sunday's meeting was held in the headquarters of the national Roosevelt committee under the direction of the most prominent of the Roosevelt supporters who had not left town. Seated at a table with Gov. Johnson were Garfield, Gifford Pinchot, Gov. Stubbs of Kansas, Medill McCormick of Chicago, and Senator Clapp of Minnesota.

"I am acting as the leader of this movement," said Governor Johnson, when the meeting of delegates had been called to order. "The active leader must be a man from a more accessible state than California. I am merely acting as chairman of this meeting at which we are to start on the road which leads to political freedom." Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, a Democrat, arose. "Surely there can be no more solemn occasion than this one," he said. "We are beginning, on Sunday, a great new movement. I believe that we should begin it by asking the guidance of Him for whom we are here."

Occasion Made Solemn.

Dr. H. H. Mixon, of Selma, Ala., a negro clergyman and a Roosevelt delegate who was excluded from the Republican convention began to recite the Twenty-third Psalm. The delegates arose and repeated it with him. A prayer by Dr. Mixon followed. Some one began to sing America, and in a moment the others were singing.

There was no cheering or handclapping, no cry of "eat 'em alive, Teddy." The solemnity of the occasion, which was believed to signalize the birth of the new party, impressed itself upon the gathering and a hush fell over the crowd, broken only by the voices of the speakers.

Gov. Johnson in his opening address appealed to the delegates to stay in the fight which they had begun.

"This is a solemn occasion," he told them, "as it was last night when we met to tender the nomination for President to Theodore Roosevelt. The time for action has come. Let us begin to act rather than to waste our time in talking."

Garfield said it was realized that extreme care must be taken in the organization of the movement. Each state, he said, must work out its own problem of organization and adapt itself to the laws which govern the selection of candidates for the electoral college.

Col. Roosevelt was at church while the meeting was in progress. On his return he began a series of conferences with his leaders, the last before they return to their homes. Senator Dixon was with Col. Roosevelt much of the day, although the colonel made it plain that the man who had conducted his campaign during the last four months would not be the leader in the next few weeks at least.

Neither Col. Roosevelt nor any of his leaders attempted to give any precise ideas of the lines along which the organization would be molded. Some of his advisers were opposed to the plan of placing the movement definitely on the basis of a third party, on the ground that they would alienate the Republican organizations of states in which the supporters of Col. Roosevelt are in control. They suggested that these organizations continue their present existence with the support of the Roosevelt Republicans and that the usual Republican tickets be named with the understanding that the Republicans elected to the electoral college from these states were to vote for Roosevelt.

Democrat on Ticket?

Col. Roosevelt, while willing to make no definite statement on this point, said the committee of seven would be composed in part of Democrats. A report circulated widely had it that a Democrat probably would be named as the candidate for vice president on the ticket with Col. Roosevelt.

While some of the leaders in the movement in public statements said that they were confident of victory for Col. Roosevelt, in private conversation they explained that it would be impossible for them to have any idea of the prospects for several weeks. They made no secret of the fact that in their opinion the outcome of the Democratic national convention would be of high importance to them. Should a Democrat of the conservative type be nominated, they believe, they will be in a position to appeal strongly to progressive Democrats with the chance of making some headway in the south.

COLONEL TELLS DELEGATES HE WILL NOT BE BOUND BY CROOKED CONVENTION

Reads Decisive Statement Outlining His Program to Group of Delegates, and They Approve in Resolutions Adopted Unanimously.

Chicago, June 21.—The basis for the new Roosevelt program, which proposes to make him the nominee in regular convention in the Coliseum, is a statement which the colonel gave out to a group of delegates in the Florentine room of the Congress Hotel late Thursday afternoon.

The delegates at the hotel represented all of the delegates in the convention who are for Col. Roosevelt. The statement precipitated considerable debate, but at the conclusion a definite program was agreed upon.

In this statement Col. Roosevelt declares that he will no longer be bound by anything the present convention may do unless the roll is purged of the delegates which he contests. He says that if a majority of the squarely elected delegates nominate him he will accept. He says further that if any number of the squarely elected delegates choose him for President on a progressive platform he will accept.

After a review of the present convention to date in which he arraigns the unfair methods that have been pursued he concludes his statement as follows:

Will Not Be Bound.

"I decline any longer to be bound by any action it may take. I decline to regard as binding any nomination it may make. I do not regard successful fraud, and deliberate political theft, as constituting a title to party regularity, or a claim to the support of any honest man of any party.

"I hope that the honestly elected majority will at once insist upon the immediate purging of the roll in its entire, and not piecemeal, by the convention. If this purging is not accomplished I hope the honestly elected delegates will decline all further connection with a convention whose action is now determined, and has hitherto been determined, by a majority which is made a majority only by the action of the fraudulent delegates whom the convention has refused to strike from the rolls.

Pardoning a Thief.

"If the leaders of the honestly elected majority disagree with me in this matter and wish for any cause to defer for the moment this action, then I most earnestly hope that at least they will insist upon voting on the case of these fraudulent delegates in block and not separately. We cannot afford to pardon a thief on condition that he surrenders half of the stolen goods.

"If the honestly elected majority of the convention choose to proceed with business and to nominate me as the candidate of the real Republican party I shall accept. If some among them fear to take such a stand and the remainder choose to inaugurate a movement to nominate me for the presidency as a progressive on a progressive platform, and if in such event the general feeling among progressives favors my being nominated, I shall accept. In either case I shall make an appeal to every honest citizen in the nation; and I shall fight the campaign through, win or lose, even if I do not get a single electoral vote.

Not for Personal Reason.

"I do not wish a single man to support me from any personal feeling for me. I have nothing to offer any man; any man who supports me will do so without hope of gain and at the risk of personal loss and discomfort. But if, having this in view, those fervent in this great fight for the rule of the people and for social and industrial justice, which has now also become a clear cut fight for honesty against dishonesty, fraud and theft, desire me to lead the fight, I will do so. There can be no cause for which it is better worth while to fight, none in which it is of less consequence what happens to the individual himself provided only that he valiantly does his duty in the forward movement. I shall make an appeal to all honest men, east and west, north and south, and gladly abide the result, whatever that result may be. (Signed.)

"Theodore Roosevelt."

After the delegates had heard the statement and before the meeting adjourned a set of resolutions, embodying most of the colonel's suggestions, was adopted.

"The resolutions," said Colonel Roosevelt after the meeting, "provide that the Republican party shall not submit to have the nomination for President determined by theft.

Resolutions Unanimously Adopted.

"Also, if the convention declines to seat the delegates fraudulently unseated by the national committee, the Roosevelt delegates will decline to be bound by any action of the convention."

Colonel Roosevelt said that the resolution caused considerable debate, but were unanimously adopted finally.

"There will be a third party," continued Col. Roosevelt. "It is possible that at a later date there will be a convention held by this third party.

"Any man nominated by the Republican convention as it is now constituted will not be tolerated by the Roosevelt forces.

"If the people demand a third party, a progressive party, I will be in it. I think there is a demand for a third party. I know there is in the west. I am not so sure about the east.

"At the meeting of the Roosevelt delegates this afternoon it was made clear that not all of the Roosevelt men will refuse to vote during the Republican convention. The delegates from Ohio, for instance, feel that they must vote, and probably will."

SCENES PRECEDING THE POLITICAL SHOW FRIDAY

Chicago, June 21.—A comparatively meagre crowd was at the Coliseum when the doors opened today. It was regarded as a certainty that another recess would be taken, and this consideration had its effect on the attendance.

Ticket brokers looked worried. They appeared with bundles of admission cards at the principal hotels and in the neighborhood of the convention hall, but found few purchasers.

The galleries filled up very slowly and ten minutes after the scheduled time for calling the convention to order, hundreds of chairs were vacant.

High above the noise from shuffling feet and shifting chairs throughout the big auditorium, rang out a clear soprano in a coon song. A handsome woman dressed in a blue tailored suit and wearing a big red hat appeared far up in the band stand just under the steel girders of the roof and accompanied by the orchestra, sang several songs.

The New Jersey Yell.

In the lull the New Jersey delegates rose in their seats and delivered the Jersey yell that has become familiar in the convention.

West Virginia answered Jersey, and the shrill shriek of the Californians joined in for a time. But the demonstration did not develop and the yelling subsided.

The Roosevelt delegates from Massachusetts blossomed out with a new Roosevelt yell announcing their 18 votes for Roosevelt. They brought New Jersey, West Virginia and California back to their feet and there was another attempt to start a demonstration. Again it subsided and the crowd settled back to await the fall of the gavel.

Another New Yell.

The Pennsylvania delegation also brought out a new yell. It was:

"Ray, Ray Ray.
"Pennsylvania.
"Sixty-five for Roosevelt.
"Ray, Ray, Ray."

When William J. Bryan climbed into his seat in the press section, where he settled down as an ordinary "reporter," a wave of cheers swept the big hall. The band played Should Old Acquaintance Be Forgotten.

It was then 45 minutes beyond the schedule hour for convening, but Chairman Root, Senator Crane, James E. Watson and the other leaders of both factions sat idly on the platform. Hadley and Crane engaged, smilingly, in conversation, while they waited word from the committee on credentials.

Expect Last Big Fight.

At 11 a. m. word came that the convention was to proceed on a partial report from the committee on credentials. This statement brought the delegates rapidly to their seats to prepare for the struggle.

It was expected the Roosevelt forces would make their last big fight in the convention today. They had expected to make their stand on the credentials report as a whole, but were prepared to meet the change of plans and fight all the way through on the individual cases.

At 11:20 word came from the credentials committee that opposition to a partial report had arisen. Pending further word from the committee, Chairman Root made no move to call the convention to order.

The band played on and on, its strains almost drowned in the vast hum of conversation that filled the hall. Delegates roamed about and visited and on the platform Chairman Root and the leaders sat quietly waiting for word from the credentials committee that would shape the day's program.

Gavel Falls at 12:26.

When word finally came from the credentials committee that the Alabama case was to be submitted to the convention, Senator Root prepared to call the convention to order.

"Play ball," shouted a man in the gallery.

The delegates applauded Senator Root as he rose in his place. The gavel fell at 12:26 and prayer was offered by Rev. John Shaw, of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago.

THE ROOSEVELT RESOLUTIONS

Chicago, June 24.—That they exhausted every known means to prevent the frustration of the popular will and were prevented by a denial of justice in the convention which renominated President Taft, is the declaration of the resolutions adopted by the Roosevelt followers in nominating Colonel Roosevelt Saturday night.

These resolutions proclaim these delegates as the legal majority of the Republican national convention, declare Colonel Roosevelt the nominee, and call upon him to accept the nomination in compliance with the will of the party voters. The resolutions read:

We, delegates and alternates to the Republican national convention, representing a clear majority of the voters of the Republican party in the nation, and representing a clear majority of the delegates and alternates legally elected to the convention, in meeting assembled, make the following declaration;

We were delegated by a majority of the Republican voters of our respective districts and states to nominate Theodore Roosevelt in the Republican national convention as the candidate of our party for President, thereby to carry out the will of the voters as expressed at the primaries. We have earnestly and conscientiously striven to execute the commission entrusted to us by the party voters.

Were Denied Justice.

For five days we have been denied justice in the national convention. This result has been accomplished by the action of the now defunct national committee in placing upon the preliminary roll of the convention and thereby seating upon the floor of the convention a sufficient number of fraudulently elected delegates to control the proceedings of the convention. These fraudulent delegates, once seated, have by concerted action with one another, put themselves upon the permanent roll, where they constitute an influence sufficient to control the convention and defeat the will of the party as expressed at the primaries.

We have exhausted every known means to hold off this conspiracy, and to prevent this fraud upon the popular will, but without success. We were sent to this convention bearing the most specific instructions to place Theodore Roosevelt in nomination as the candidate of our party for President and we therefore deem it to be our duty to carry out those instructions in the only practical and feasible way remaining open to us.

Declare Will of Party.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, representing the majority of the voters of the Republican party, and of the delegates and alternates legally elected to the national Republican convention, in compliance with our instructions from the party voters, hereby nominate Theodore Roosevelt as the candidate of our party for the office of President of the United States, and we call upon him to accept such nomination in compliance with the will of the party voters.

And be it further resolved, that a committee be appointed by the chair to forthwith notify Colonel Roosevelt of the action here taken, and request him to appear before us in this hall as soon as convenient.

A Boomerang of Criticism.

The Popular Magazine.

Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, the president of the University of Virginia, tells this story, illustrating the importance of being careful in criticism:

"I knew of a certain instructor in rhetoric who always impressed upon his students the importance of clarity in what they wrote. A young man brought on one occasion a very carefully prepared essay.

"'A good piece of work,' said the instructor, 'but, Mr. Smith, you should remember to write every sentence so that the most ignorant person can understand every word you put down.'

"The young man looked worried, and asked anxiously:

"'What part of my essay was not clear to you, professor?'"

NOMINATION IS UP TO PEOPLE

Roosevelt Accepts, but Suggests a Mass Meeting Later.

Chicago, June 24.—Stipulating only that a later convention be held to ratify the present choice of himself or to substitute another candidate if it sees fit, Colonel Roosevelt Saturday night accetped the nomination tendered him by the Roosevelt delegates.

He suggested a mass convention, after the sentiment of the people at home has been obtained, as the means to name a progressive candidate on a progressive platform which will appeal to all progressives regardless of party or section "in the name of our common American citizenship."

On this condition, Colonel Roosevelt declared, he will make the fight if only one state should support him. He said in part:

"I thank you for your nomination and in you I recognize the lawfully elected delegates to the Republican convention who represent the overwhelming majority of the voters who took part in the Republican primaries prior to the convention and who represent the wish of the majority of the lawfully elected members of the convention. I accept the nomination subject to but one condition.

Has Passed Party Lines.

"This has now become a contest which cannot be settled merely along the old party lines. The principles that are at stake are as broad and as deep as the foundations of our democracy itself. They are in no sense sectional. They should appeal to all honest citizens, east and west, north and south; they should appeal to all right thinking men, whether Republicans or Democrats, without regard to their previous party affiliations.

"I feel that the time has come when not only all men who believe in progressive principles, but all men who believe in those elementary maxims of public and private morality which must underlie every form of successful free government should join in one movement.

"Therefore, I ask you to go to your several homes to find out the sentiment of the people at home and then again to come together, I suggest, by mass convention, to nominate for the presidency a progressive candidate on a progressive platform, a candidate and a platform that will enable us to appeal to northerner, southerner, easterner and westerner, Republican and Democrat alike, in the name of our common American citizenship.

"If you wish me to make the fight I will make it even if only one state should support me."

"Thou Shalt Not Steal."

"I am in this fight for certain principles and the first and most important of these goes back to Sinai and is embodied in the commandment, 'Thou Shalt Not Steal.' 'Thou Shalt Not Steal a Nomination.' 'Thou Shalt Neither Steal in Politics or Business.' 'Thou Shalt Not Steal from the People the Birthright of the People to Rule Themselves.' I hold in the language of the Kentucky court of appeals, that 'stealing is stealing.' No people is wholly civilized where a distinction is drawn between stealing an office and stealing a purse. No truly honest man should be satisfied with an office to which his title is not as valid as that of the homestead which shelters his family.

"I do not know whether our countrymen fully realize the gravity of the crisis which we at this moment face. There is no use in holding primaries, no use in holding elections if we permit a small group of unscrupulous politicians, some of whom are certainly acting in the interests of big crooked business, to exercise the veto power over these primaries and elections by upsetting the result at their own pleasure.

As to Leaving Party.

"Now, gentlemen, there are those who ask us to stay in the party which has just fraudulently nominated for the presidency a man who inspired and profited by the fraud. They ask us to submit to infamy in the present on the ground that perhaps we may be able to prevent such infamy in the future.

"As for the principles for which I stand, I have set them forth fully in the many speeches I have made during the last four months while making an active contest for the nomination, which I won and out of which I have been cheated by the man who feared to see these principles reduced to action.

"I hold that we are performing a high duty in inaugurating this movement, for the permanent success of practices such as have obtained in the fraudulent convention that has just closed its sittings would mean the downfall of this republic; and we are performing the most patriotic of duties when we set our faces like flint against such wrong."

FAVOR A NEW PARTY

Calhoun Co. Progressives Endorse T. R.'s Stand.

Marshall, Mich., June 21.—At a meeting of the Calhoun County Progressive Republican Club held in this city last night, ex-State Representative J. M. Hatch offered a resolution which was adopted and ordered immediately wired to Theodore Roosevelt at Chicago. The resolution was as follows:

"Be it resolved by the Progressive Republican Club of Calhoun county, that we approve of the withdrawal of the Roosevelt delegates from the hands of the bosses who have wrecked the Republican party and favor the nomination of Roosevelt on a clean ticket and on a platform outlined by him, placing human rights above property rights and the square deal to all. We favor a new party."

During the year ending March 31, 40,500 persons paid for admission to Shakespeare's birthplace at Stratford-on-Avon. Of the 29,000 who signed their names in the visitors' album, 9,200 were from the United States.

In its successful expedition to the South Pole, the Fram, under Captain Amundsen, was, it is stated, fitted with oil burning engines, thus displacing the bulky coal fuel and giving much greater radius of action.

CLINCHES POWER OF THE MACHINE

Rules Committee Adopts Measure to Perpetuate the Steam Roller.

Chicago, June 21.—Perpetuation of the "steam roller" so far as the national committee of the Republican party is concerned and recognition of the direct primary plan of electing members of the committee were the two radical and apparently contradictory changes in the rules governing the national committee by the rules committee of the convention.

The Roosevelt members of the committee did not oppose either. They will, however, introduce a minority report to the convention, insisting on a reduction of the southern representation in the convention and upon the right of the various states to dictate the method and manner under which their representatives on the national committee shall be elected.

Clinches Committee's Power.

In other respects the rules that governed the Republican convention of four years ago were adopted, 22 to 6. The "steam roller" amendment provides that when any member of the committee bolts or refuses to support the nominee of the Republican party he shall be summarily deposed. The committee then is empowered to name his successor.

Recognition of the primary system of election of members of the committee was contained in an amendment providing that "when state laws provide for the election of a national committeeman, such election shall be considered a nomination to be carried into effect by the delegation from said state."

The adoption of this amendment, however, was not accomplished until the primary system had been severely criticized in debate.

It was denied emphatically that the changes were made either to prevent any further serious insurrection in the national committee.

Marshal Stimson, of California, sought in vain to commit the committee to the proposition of permitting the states to dictate the manner in which they should elect their representatives on the national committee. He submitted three amendments to this effect, all of similar tenor, and each was voted down as it was offered.

The rules as adopted will govern the business of the present convention, but the changes in that section of the rules affecting the national committee will not become effective until the new committee is named by the convention.

Chances of Third Party Shown by the Primary Vote

	Roosevelt and progressive vote.	Taft.	Democratic.
California	184,439	69,345	56,073
Illinois	399,609	127,481	289,316
Massachusetts	85,157	86,722	60,201
Maryland	29,124	28,929	64,000
Nebraska	83,880	13,351	46,435
North Carolina	57,789	1,876	9,357
Ohio	181,379	118,302	183,000
Oregon	51,336	20,617	16,644
Pennsylvania	288,962	153,063	150,000
South Dakota	58,458	9,843	12,819
Wisconsin	133,862	47,514	82,557
Total	1,448,875	754,273	779,435

For cutting the tops from bottles a New York man has patented a tool in which several cutting wheels are mounted inside of a hinged frame, which may be pressed against a bottle and revolved until the glass is cut.

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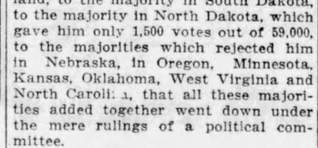
Our patented Internal Compensating Band Wheel Clutch, the greatest improvement known. Banishes all lost motion. Gives unequaled control over drilling motion. This and our improved, simplified Friction Hoists, do away with all attachments—balance wheels, cams, brakes, cams, bumpers, treadle beams, bumper sills, eccentric rollers, chains, springs, sprockets and ratchets. Eliminates expensive repair delays. Only one gear and pinion used on entire machine. By actual test will drill "more feet at less than any other machine." Patented speed-controlling lever at drilling end puts famous Armstrong Gasoline Drilling Engine in a class by itself. Gives unequaled advantages of steam power with none of its weaknesses.



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ALLEN SAYS FAREWELL TO DOMINANT DELEGAT

Chicago, June 22.—At the close of consideration of the tested cases Henry J. Allen of Wichita, Kas., was recognized spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the convention: We have reached a point w a majority of the Roosevelt delegates feel that they can no l bear responsibility for the acts of this convention. We have tended with you until we have exhausted every parliamentary p lege in the effort to have placed upon the roll the names of men ally elected.

"When by using the votes of the delegates whose rights to this convention are challenged you took a position which place power of a political committee above the authority of 77,000 m ity, elected in a legal primary in California, we decided that steam roller had exceeded the speed limit. Since then we have a for no roll call. You have now completed the seating of all co ed delegates, using the votes of the contested delegates to ac plish your purpose.

Cannot Share Act.

"We cannot in justice to ourselves share the responsibility of a convention which has said to Ohio—the home of President Taft—that a majority of 47,000 voters, obtained in a legal primary election must stand aside for the political dictum of a national committeeman discarded by that same majority.

"We cannot become parties with you in a declaration to Pennsylvania that defunct committeeman sitting in an obscure room in this building, can nullify the 130,000 majority by which Pennsylvania gave expression to her wishes.

"We will not put ourselves in a position to be bound by any act in which you say to the majority who rejected Mr. Taft in New Jersey, to the majority which rejected him in Wisconsin, to the majority who rejected him in Minnesota, to the majority who rejected him in Maine, to the majority who rejected him in Maryland, to the majority in South Dakota, to the majority in North Dakota, which gave him only 1,500 votes out of 59,000, to the majorities which rejected him in Nebraska, in Oregon, Minnesota, Kansas, Oklahoma, West Virginia and North Caroli a, that all these majorities added together went down under the mere rulings of a political committee.

"We will not join you in saying to the home state of Abraham Lincoln that the 150, 000 majority with which we defeated Mr. Taft and his managers in Illinois was overruled by those very managers with the consent of those who have arrogated powers never intended to be there.

Plead no Longer.

"Mr. Payne sought to question the Republicanism of these great Republican states yesterday. Until he can show a better record than is shown by results of his type of conservative leadership, he estopped from criticism. When Theodore Roosevelt left the White House four years ago he left you an overwhelming majority i branches of congress, he left yo overwhelming majority in all th Republican states, he left you a p on which you could elect Mr. he left you a progressive progra carry forward. That program buried beneath an avalanche of at Winona and 18 Republican ernors were buried beneath an lanche of votes which re recreancy to party pledges.

"A big majority in the lower gave way to Democrats, and in th ate was reduced to a mere majori much for your conservative leade Mr. Payne.

"We will not participate with completing the scuttling of th We will not say to the young m the nations who, reading politic tory with their patriotism and lo to catch step with the party of fathers, that we have nothing be offer them at this hour than thi declaration of human rights, th discarded political committee a last act holds greater power th majority of over 2,000,000 voters do not bolt. We merely insist you, not we, are making the re And we refuse to be bound by it have pleaded with you 10 days have fought with you five days 'square deal.' We fight no mo plead no longer. We shall sit i test and the people who sent us shall judge us."

The monoplane is not so mu favor in France as formerly. war office has, a cable report forbidden its use by military in aviation, declaring the to be preferable on account superior stability.

Americans are now consuming pounds of meat annually per the people of Great Britain rank next in the meat eating get along with 115 pounds, those of the Netherlands exist pounds.

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4 *cans*	Walker's Baking Powder	25c	1.00
1 *bot.*	Walker's Bay Rum	25c	.25
6 *pkgs.*	Walker's Court Plaster	5c	.30
2 *jars*	Walker's Cold Cream	25c	.50
2 *bots.*	Walker's Furniture Polish	25c	.50
3 *bots.*	Walker's Hydrogen Peroxide	20c	.60
6 *pkgs.*	W.'s Carnation Sachet Powder	10c	.60
4 *boxes*	Walker's Corn Starch	10c	.40
6 *cakes*	Walker's Laundry Wax	10c	.60
3 *bots.*	W.'s Flavoring Extract Lemon	25c	.75
3 *bots.*	W.'s Flavoring Extract Vanilla	25c	.75
5 *tubes*	Walker's Liquid Glue	10c	.50
1 *box*	W.'s Medicated Skin Soap(3cks)	50c	.30
2 *boxes*	W.'s Sweet Clover Soap(3 cks)	25c	.50
2 *boxes*	W.'s Violet Supreme Soap(3 cks)	25c	.50
2 *cans*	Walker's Metal Polish	25c	.50
2 *bots.*	Walker's Rose Perfume	50c	1.00
1 *bot.*	Walker's Rose Water	50c	.50
5 *boxes*	Walker's Scouring Powder	10c	.50
5 *boxes*	Walker's Shoe Polish Paste	10c	.50
2 *cakes*	Walker's Silver Soap	10c	.20
5 *boxes*	Walker's Soap Powder	10c	.50
7 *cans*	Walker's Talcum Powder	15c	1.05
4 *cans*	Walker's Tooth Powder	25c	1.00
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